University of Alberta Library
0 1620 1670 0864

A32501

BLUE JAY

June 1990

The Blue Jay, founded in 1942 by Isabel M. Priestly, is a journal of natural history conservation for Saskatchewan and adjacent regions. It is published quarterly b Saskatchewan Natural History Society, Box 4348, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 3 CN ISSN 0006-5099.

Editor: Sheila Lamont
Associate Editors: Margaret Belcher, J. Bernard Gollop, Wayne C. Harris, Ro Hooper, John H. Hudson, Bruce A. McCorquodale, Robert W. Nero, Carol A. S
Editorial Assistant: Carman Dodge

EDITORIAL INFORMATION: All items for publication should be addressed tc editor at **Box 550, Raymore, Saskatchewan. S0A 3J0** Deadlines for each issue months prior to issue, i.e. 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October. Typewr manuscripts should be double spaced and submitted in duplicate. Manuscripts be submitted in text file form on IBM compatible 5.25 inch DSDD diskettes, o inch (either in high or low density) which will be returned to authors when c have been made. Please include a hard copy. For further guidelines contact the ec Common names are used for species where possible. Bird names follow the revision of the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list. Mammals are Banfield's The Mammals of Canada (1974). Since insect and plant names are standardised, scientific names are included, with authorities where deemed neces Scientific names are also included for extralimital species, those not normally o ring in North America.

Photographs submitted should be on glossy paper. Negatives or slides sent wi returned after prints have been made for SNHS files. Prints will be returned on req Deadlines for photographic materials are 4 weeks prior to issue, i.e. 1 Februa May, 1 August and 1 November.

Any material printed for the first time in the Blue Jay may be reproduced wi permission. Credit lines will be appreciated. Use of photographs requires w permission from the photographer.

ADVERTISING: Advertising rates may be obtained from SNHS, Box 4348, Re Saskatchewan. S4P 3W6

REPRINTS: Requests for quantities of reprints of any article in the Blue Jay shou made to the editor with the submission of an article. Contributors wishing a few copies of the current issue may get them at cost. Requests for these should be to the editor when material is submitted for publication.

SUBSCRIPTION-MEMBERSHIPS: Send all renewals, new memberships, and respondence concerning changes of address to **SNHS, Box 4348 Regina, atchewan. S4P 3W6**

The classes of membership in the Society are as follows: Regular $12.; Sustaining Patron $50.; Junior $8. and Senior Citizen $10. Sustaining and Patron member include the regular fee plus a donation for which a receipt is available, upon req for income tax purposes. Bulk orders (minimum of 5 to one address) are availa club members and educational institutions at the rate of $12. for the first subscri and $10. for each additional one. Life memberships are $500. Outside Canad are $15.

Cover: *Small Yellow Lady's-slipper. Wayne C. Harris*

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL AND GIFT FORM

ne (please print) . . . .
lress

/Town . . . . Prov. . . . . . Postal Code . . . .

e of Membership (please check)

ular -- Canada ($12) . . . . . . []
or -- Canada ($8) . . . . []
aining ($25) . . . . []
on ($50) . . . . []
($500) . . . . []

Regular -- outside Canada ($15) . . . . []
Senior Citizen -- Canada ($10) . . . . []
An income tax receipt for Sustaining, Patron, Life Memberships and Donations will be sent if you check here . . . . . []

a new member for 199______ This is a renewal for 199______

h to make a donation to: Conservation Fund $ . . . . []
Heritage Marshes Fund $ . . . . []
. . . . Other $ . . . . []

heck above if receipt is required.

e **Membership** is payable at one time or over 5 years, or any shorter period agreed.

ny amount over $10.00 in excess of the regular membership of $12.00 is viewed
donation for income tax purposes and a receipt for the excess amount will be
d if the appropriate box is checked above.

ulk subscriptions to schools and clubs is $12.00 for the first subscription and
00 for each additional subscription to the same address (minimum of 5 subscrip-
).

lease send **Blue Jay Gift Subscription** to:
e . . . .
ess . . . .
Town . . . . Prov. . . . . Postal Code . . . . . .
eck here if you wish us to send a card announcing the gift.

of Gift Membership (Please check)

lar -- Canada ($12) . . . . . . []
lar -- outside Canada ($15) . . []

Junior -- Canada ($8) . . . . []
Senior Citizen -- Canada ($10) . . . . []

d renewal form to **SNHS**

Box 4348
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3W6

cheques and money orders payable to Saskatchewan Natural History Society

o you know of any person interested in natural history and conservation who
ot receive the *Blue Jay*? Please send their name and address and we will send
ple *Blue Jay* and an invitation to join our Society.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
University of Alberta Libraries

https://archive.org/details/bluejay482sask

BLUE JAY

ol. 48 No. 2 June 1990 63-124

lants

RARE NATIVE VASCULAR PLANTS IN THE SASKATOON AREA.
V.L. Harms 65

sects

CHECK-LIST OF THE MOTHS OF SASKATCHEWAN
PART 5: ARCHES MOTHS, SIMILAR-WINGS, GRASS MOTHS AND UNDERWINGS (CATOCALINAE). *Ronald R. Hooper* 79

A NEW BUTTERFLY FOR SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA. *Ronald R. Hooper* 84

rds

A.D. HENDERSON, ALBERTA'S FOREMOST OOLOGIST, 1878-1963.
C. Stuart Houston and *Marc J. Bechard* 85

ALBINO COMMON LOON. *Murray Wagner* 97

HARLEQUIN DUCK IN MANITOBA: AN UPDATE. *Peter Taylor* and *Jonathan E. Thompson* 98

TURKEY VULTURES IN THE BIG MUDDY. *Carol F. Bjorklund* 103

IRDS OF THE CRANE LAKE, SASKATCHEWAN AREA,1983 – 1984.
nthony L. Lang 104

ASKATCHEWAN'S FIRST BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE.
aul Chytyk 112

HE NORTHERN HAWK-OWL NESTING AT CHURCHILL,
ANITOBA. *Gilles Seutin* 115

RUPTIVE NUTHATCHES. *David L. Braddell* 117

re Library

UDUBON SOCIETY'S VIDEO GUIDE TO BIRDS OF NORTH
MERICA. Reviewed by *J. B. Gollop* 118

EWFOUNDLAND BIRDS: EXPLOITATION, STUDY,
NSERVATION. Reviewed by *C. Stuart Houston* 120

OMAN ON THE SHORE AND OTHER POEMS (Announcement) 120

Letters

BLUEBIRD TRAILS. *Roger Johnson* . . . .

BIRD HOUSES AND BIRD WATCHING. *John M. Hicke* . . . .

AMERICAN KESTREL IN NESTBOX. *Sig Jordheim* . . . .

GIANT PUFFBALL. *Lorne Volk* . . . .

THE OLD SHADE TREE. *Ronald Hooper* . . . .

THIS ORGANIZATION RECEIVES FUNDING FROM

SASKATCHEWAN LOTTERIES
LOTTERY TICKET CENTRE

ARE NATIVE VASCULAR PLANTS IN HE SASKATOON AREA

ovincially rare plants found in the vicinity of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.)

. HARMS, Professor of Biology & Curator of the W.P. Fraser Herbarium, University
askatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

total of 21 provincially rare, native,
cular plant species have been
rded in the general Saskatoon area,
in the region delimited in Figure 1,
uding about a 30 km radius around
katoon, but extending about 40 km
thward. Included in the present list are
pecies found in the Syllogeus list of
Rare Vascular Plants of Sask-
ewan,[2] plus two additional taxa that
author presently considers rare for
katchewan, and a third thought to also
rve protection because of its vul-
bility and rarity elsewhere. This an-
ted list for the Saskatoon area is
nted on the premise that an ap-
iation of our native plants depends
an awareness and personal
ledge about them. Only if the value
re plants and of botanical diversity is
eciated as an important part of our
al heritage by enough people, can
ed public support be garnered for
reservation efforts.

ce the listed plants are rarities, either
nally restricted or locally very sparse
ever found, a desirable motto for
alists who find them is "to enjoy and
estroy." Their locations, however,
d be noted and properly recorded
botanists at the Fraser Herbarium,
rsity of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon,
National Herbarium of the Nation-
seum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa.

seven plant names below preceded
asterisk (*) represent species also
lered rare for Canada.[1] The 11
led by an exclamation mark (!) rep-
taxa that the author considers espe-
rare in Saskatchewan.

In the following list of the rare native vascular plants of the Saskatoon area, the species are alphabetically listed by their scientific names under their respective plant families, which in turn are arranged in the traditional Englerian sequence. For each species entry, the common names are followed by the scientific names and important synonyms, if any, and then the habitats and localities of the plants in the Saskatoon area, the distributional records elsewhere in Saskatchewan, and finally a brief description of the respective plants to aid readers in their recognition. The maps 1-21 in Figures 2 and 3 show the recorded distribution in Saskatchewan of the respective rare plant taxa.

Concluding this article, an alphabetical listing of the scientific and common names, including important synonyms and alternate common names, serves as both a summary and an index [and can serve as a check-list] of the rare native plants of the Saskatoon area.

SPIKE-MOSS FAMILY
(Selaginellaceae)

PRICKLY SELAGINELLA [*Selaginella selaginoides* (L.) Link] is found in wet boggy areas. Pike Lake has the southernmost Saskatchewan record. In Saskatchewan, it is locally limited at widely spaced localities, northward to Carswell Lake and the northeastern corner of the province (map 1).

This species consists of small, delicate, mat-forming, moss-like plants, with lanceolate (lance-shaped) leaves and sporophylls, or cone scales, that are distinctly larger than the leaves and

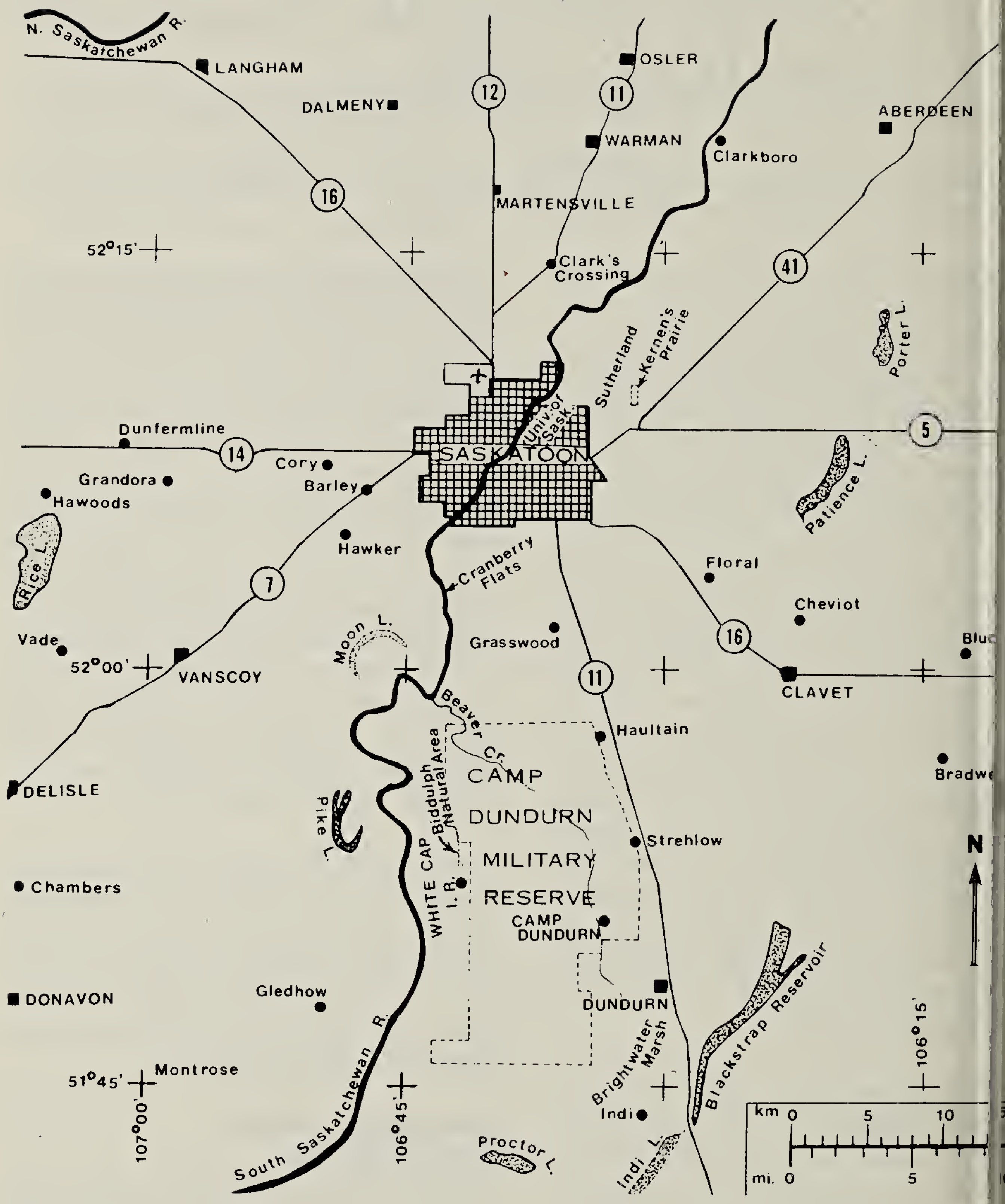


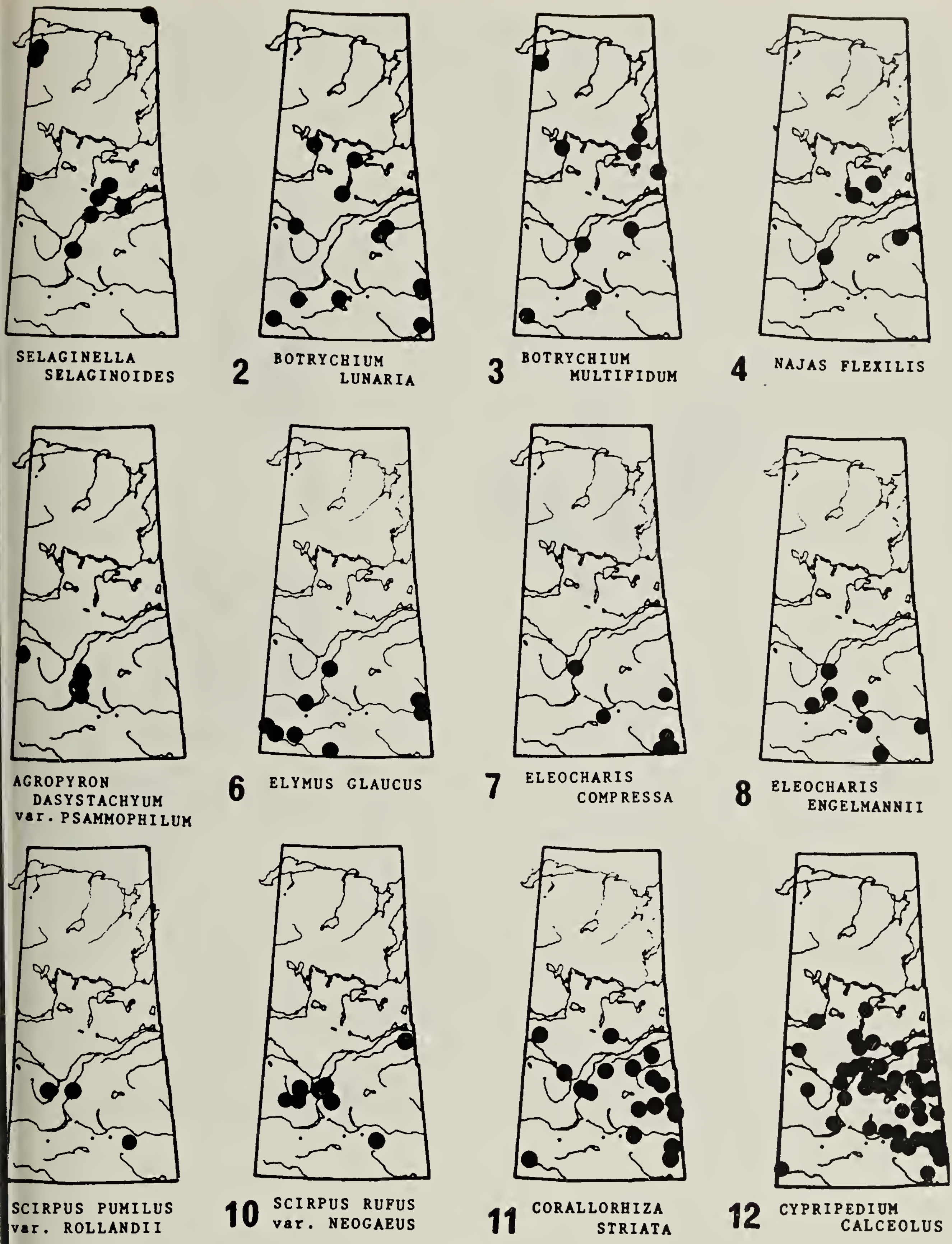
Figure 1. *Map of the Saskatoon area*

spinulose-toothed (with spiny margins), but not bristle-tipped.

GRAPE-FERN FAMILY (Ophioglossaceae)

MOONWORT or MOON-FERN [*Botrychium lunaria* (L.) Sw.], a fern of open woods, grows along Beaver Creek. In Saskatchewan they are locally few at widely spaced localities, rt to Lac Ile-a-la-Crosse and La R g (map 2).

The sterile (not spore-bearing) n blades of this small distinctive e fern are attached near the middle h stalk (stipe), are much longer a broad, oblong in overall outline n



SELAGINELLA SELAGINOIDES

2 BOTRYCHIUM LUNARIA

3 BOTRYCHIUM MULTIFIDUM

4 NAJAS FLEXILIS

AGROPYRON DASYSTACHYUM var. PSAMMOPHILUM

6 ELYMUS GLAUCUS

7 ELEOCHARIS COMPRESSA

8 ELEOCHARIS ENGELMANNII

SCIRPUS PUMILUS var. ROLLANDII

10 SCIRPUS RUFUS var. NEOGAEUS

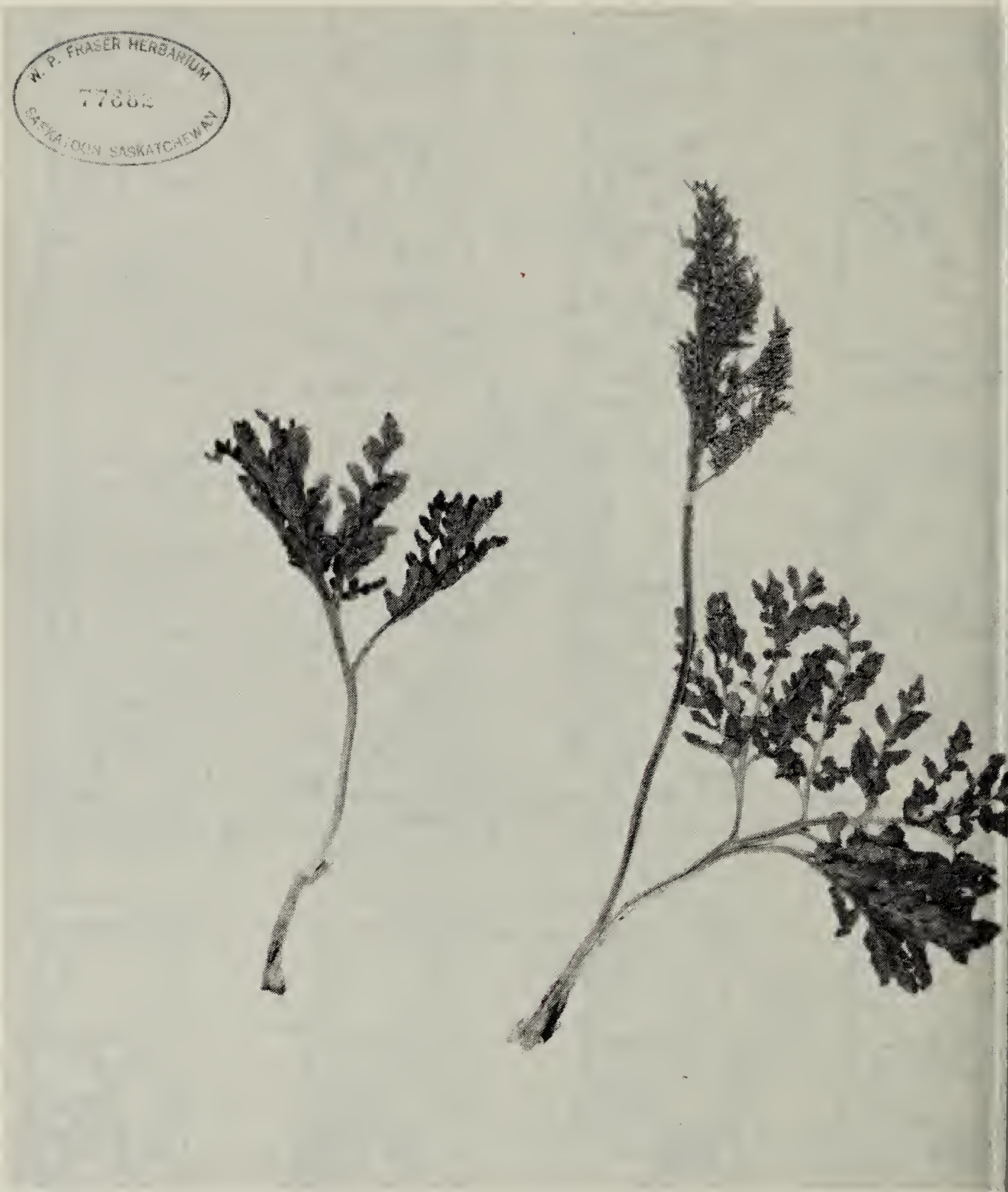
11 CORALLORHIZA STRIATA

12 CYPRIPEDIUM CALCEOLUS

e 2. *Distribution maps of Saskatchewan rare species*

innate (divided into leaflets along sides of a common axis), with the -shaped pinnae (leaflets) in 3-7 rs.

HERY GRAPE-FERN [*Botrychium ltifidum* (Gmel.) Rupr.] grows in dy, mesic (moist), open woods or shrublands. It is known in our area from a single 1927 collection by W.H. Cameron, labelled only "Saskatoon," and not verified since. Look for it! Elsewhere in Saskatchewan, it is locally sparse at widely spaced localities over the province north to Cluff Lake and Southend (Map 3).



Leathery Grape-fern

The sterile frond blades of this evergreen grape-fern are attached near the base of the stipe, thick-leathery, stout-stalked, triangular in outline, 2-4 ternate-pinnately compound. [Ternate - with three primary leaf divisions]

PONDWEED FAMILY (Najadaceae)

! FLEXIBLE NAIAD [*Najas flexilis* (Willd.) Roem. & Schult.] is an aquatic of shallow lake water found in Pike Lake. Elsewhere in Saskatchewar at Candle Lake, Big Sandy Lake, Cl and north of Armit (map 4).

Plants of this pondweed relativ small, delicate, annual, subm aquatic herbs, with leaves opp minutely spinulose-toothed, li filiform (narrow, thread-like), b broad-sheathing, and crowded tips of slender stems; the separate and female flowers are solitary; and the chene-fruits are sessile (not stalked), usiform and smooth-walled.

ASS FAMILY
aceae or Gramineae)

SAND-DUNE WHEATGRASS *Agropyron dasystachym* (Hooker) cribner var. *psammophilum* (Gillett & enn) E. Voss; syn. *A. psammophilum* illett & Senn] grows in active sand lowouts at "Peter's Blowout," 3.5 km of Beaver Creek (17.5 s of Saskatoon), ranberry Flats, and Dundurn. It is corded from west of Hanley, Douglas rovincial Park (se of Elbow), and ortheast of Macklin (map 5).

lants of this distinctive grass variety ay be distinguished from the common orthern Wheatgrass [*Agropyron asystachyum* var. *dasystachyum*] by e more densely villous (long-hairy) mmas, the first and second glumes 3- d 5-nerved respectively, the paleas to er 8 mm long, the spikes to longer an 1 dm, with the rachis pubescent low the spikelets and the spike edium internodes 8-12 mm long; the aves are more glaucous (bluish- een) with more distinctly ribbed ner- s. [A grass flower is enclosed by two y leaves or bracts, the upper called e palea, the lower the lemma. At the se of each cluster of flowers or ikelet are more bracts called glumes. e spikelets are on an axis or stalk med a rachis; several spikelets ether form the spike. The awn is a stle-like extension of a bract.]

OTH OR BLUE WILD RYE [*Elymus ucus* Buckl.] grows in mesic shore ods and shrublands on river banks d bluff shelves. It is found here on aver Creek and the White Cap Indian serve. Elsewhere in Saskatchewan, it recorded from various sites in the press Hills, Wood Mountain, tador, Rocanville and Saltcoats ap 6).

This is a perennial, tufted, non-rhizomatous, wild rye grass, with the glumes over 1 mm wide, thinnish, not awn-like, and the lemma-awns straightish, less than 2 cm long, about equalling the lemma-body.

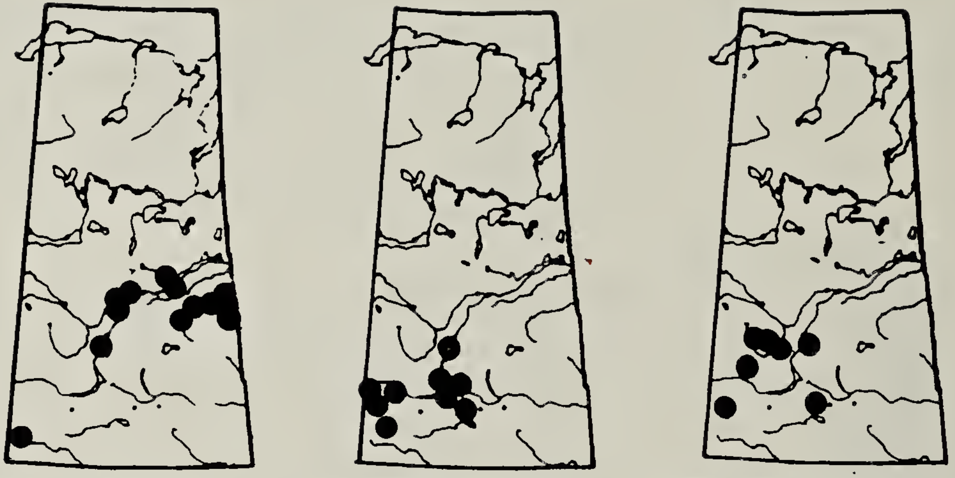
SEDGE FAMILY (Cyperaceae)

! FLAT-STEMMED SPIKE-RUSH [*Eleocharis compressa* Sulliv.; syn.: *E. elliptica* Kunth. var. *compressa* (Sulliv.) Drap. & Mohlenbr.] grows in wet boggy depressions. Pike Lake has the northwesternmost record in Saskatchewan. It is found farther to the south and southeast in the province, near Moose Jaw, Bredenbury, Forget, Kisbey, Pinto (e of Roche Percee) and Glen Ewen (map 7).

This perennial spike-rush is characterized by flattened wiry culms (aerial stems), somewhat tufted from short hard rhizomes; the sheaths tight; the spikelet-scales ovate-lanceolate, acuminate-pointed, and purplish-brown; the styles and stigmas number 3, and the achenes are 3-sided, golden to brownish, with granular-roughened surfaces, and short-conic cap-like tubercles separated from the achene summits.

*! ENGELMANN'S SPIKE-RUSH [*Eleocharis engelmannii* Steud.; syn.: *E. obtusa* (Willd.) Schultes var. *engelmannii* (Steud.) Gilly] is found in seasonally wet sloughs. Near Saskatoon it has been located 5 km nw, 10 km w, 5 km e, and n of Sutherland. Elsewhere in Saskatchewan, it has been recorded near Matador, Loreburn, Govan, Regina, Rocanville and Colgate (on the Souris River drainage).

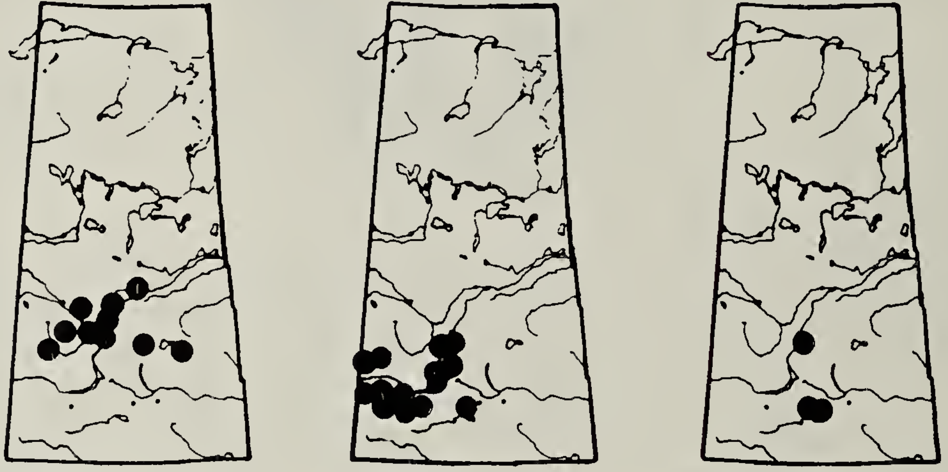
This non-rhizomatous, annual spike-rush is characterized by terete (round in cross-section) culms of markedly unequal lengths within tufts; the sheath summits are rather loose and 1-toothed; the spikelet-scales are elliptic-obovate,



13 PLATANTHERA DILATATA

14 CHENOPODIUM SUBGLABRUM

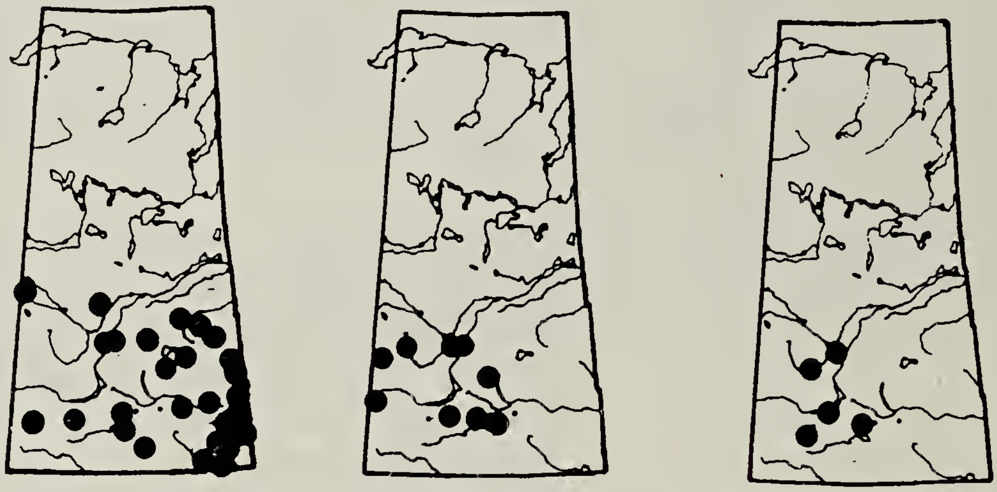
15 HYMENOLOBUS PROCUMBENS



16 POTENTILLA QUINQUEFOLIA

17 LUPINUS PUSILLUS

18 PETALOSTEMON VILLOSUM



19 VIOLA PEDATIFIDA

20 CENTUNCULUS MINIMUS

21 GENTIANA AQUATICA

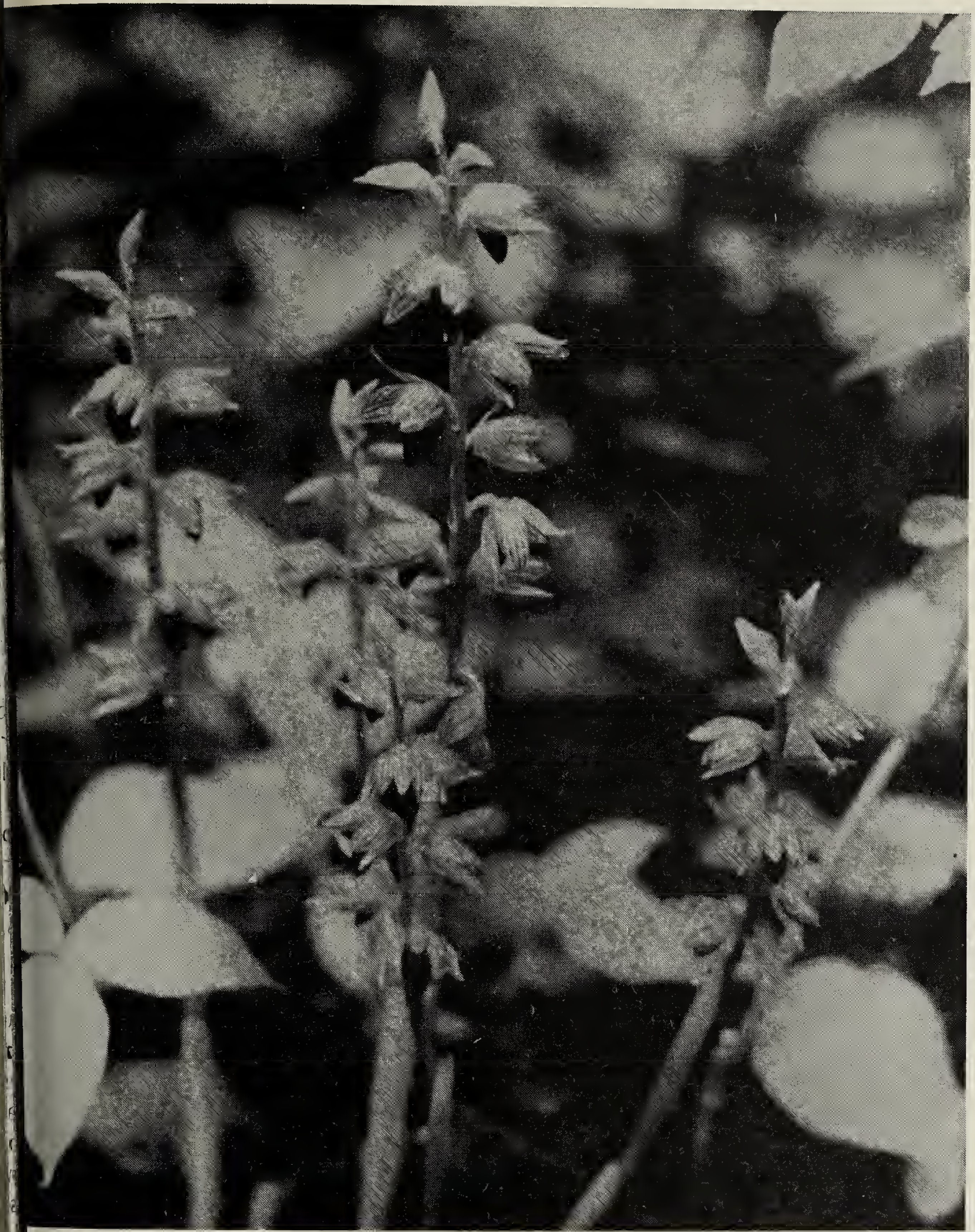
Figure 3. *Distribution maps of Saskatchewan rare species*

brownish, with bluntish hyaline (appearing transparent) tips and margins. The styles and stigmas are 2, and the achenes lens-shaped, brown-shining, smooth-surfaced, with short broad tubercles close-fitting and fused to achene summits.

DWARF BUL
[*Scirpus pu*
Vahl. var. *ro*
(Fern.) Be
syn.: *S. rol*
Fern.] grows i
careous b
marshes. It
been found
Sutherland.
where in
atchewan
recorded from
three localit
the Biggar
(viz. Levey,
and Keppel)
from Straw
Lakes (s of
Head) (map

This sma
perennial b
has slender
less than 1.
high, round i
tion, smoot
strongly gro
borne in tuft
short, sl
rhizomes;
solitary,
spikelets are
than 5 mm
with scales
less, and ac
plano-co
dark brow
blackish, sc
beaked, la
perianth br
[Perianth ref
the flower
petals and se

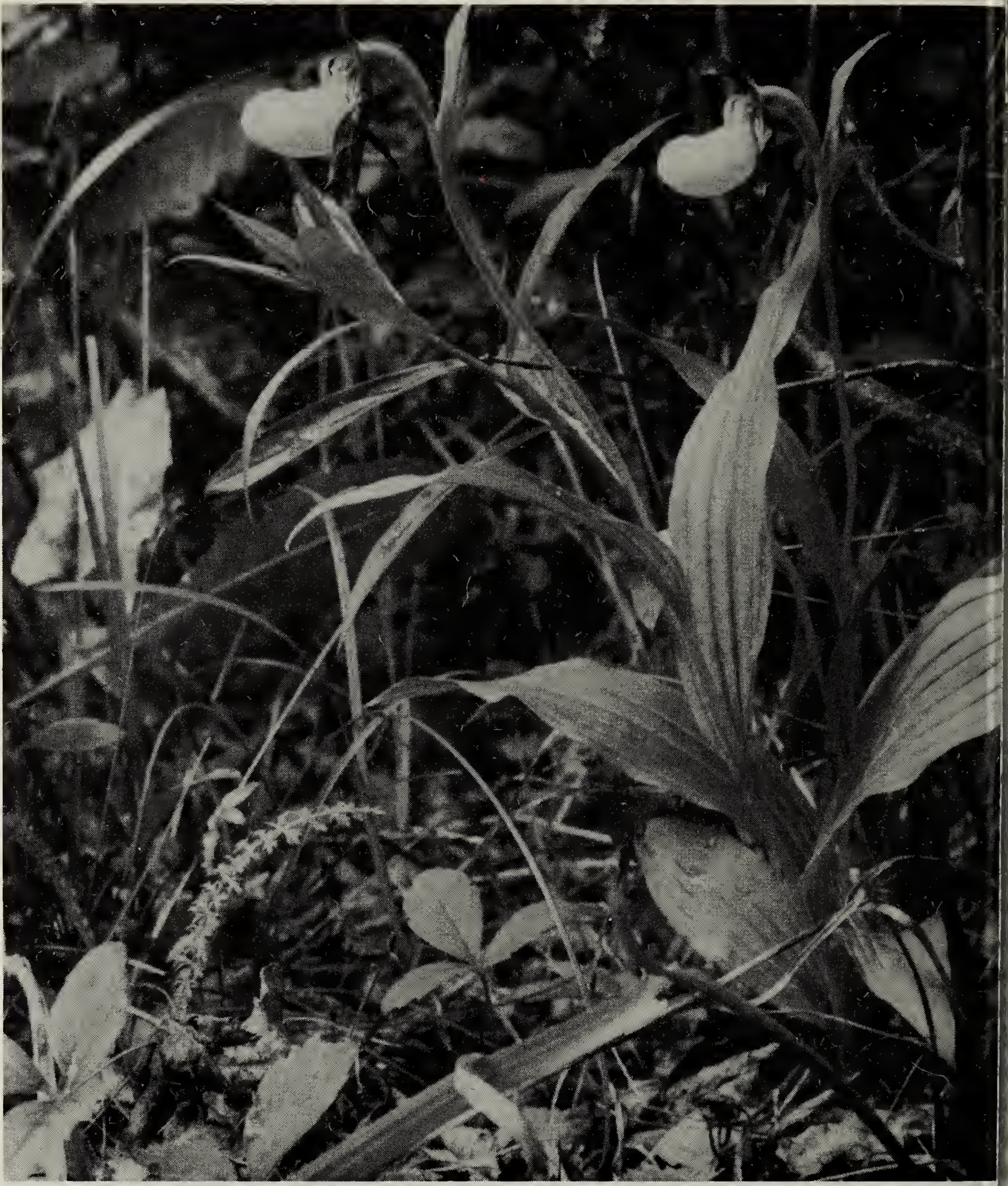
! RED CLUB-RUSH [*Scirpus*
(Huds.) Schrad. var. *neogaeus* F
a plant of more or less alkaline,
marshes. Pike Lake and marshe
Sutherland have it. It is also rec
from near Hanley just to the sout



ed Coralroot *G.J. Smith*

pel, Marriott, Anglia and Stranraer
newhat to the west of the Saskatoon
a, and also from Strawberry Lakes (s
ndian Head), and the Nitenai River
Marsh (in Carrot River Valley n of
quia Hills) (map 10).

medium-sized bulrush is charac-
zed by bluntly triangular culms 1-4
dm high, more-or-less tufted from elongate creeping rhizomes, all sheaths bearing blades, the solitary terminal spikes consisting of several overlapping, lanceolate, dark reddish-brown spikelets in 2 rows along rachis edges, subtended by single green involucral bracts often appearing like continuations of the stem, and the achenes long-



Small Yellow Lady's-slipper *Wayne C.*

beaked and stipitate (stalked), with perianth bristles absent or inconspicuous. [Involucral bracts occur at the base of a flower cluster or spikelet.]

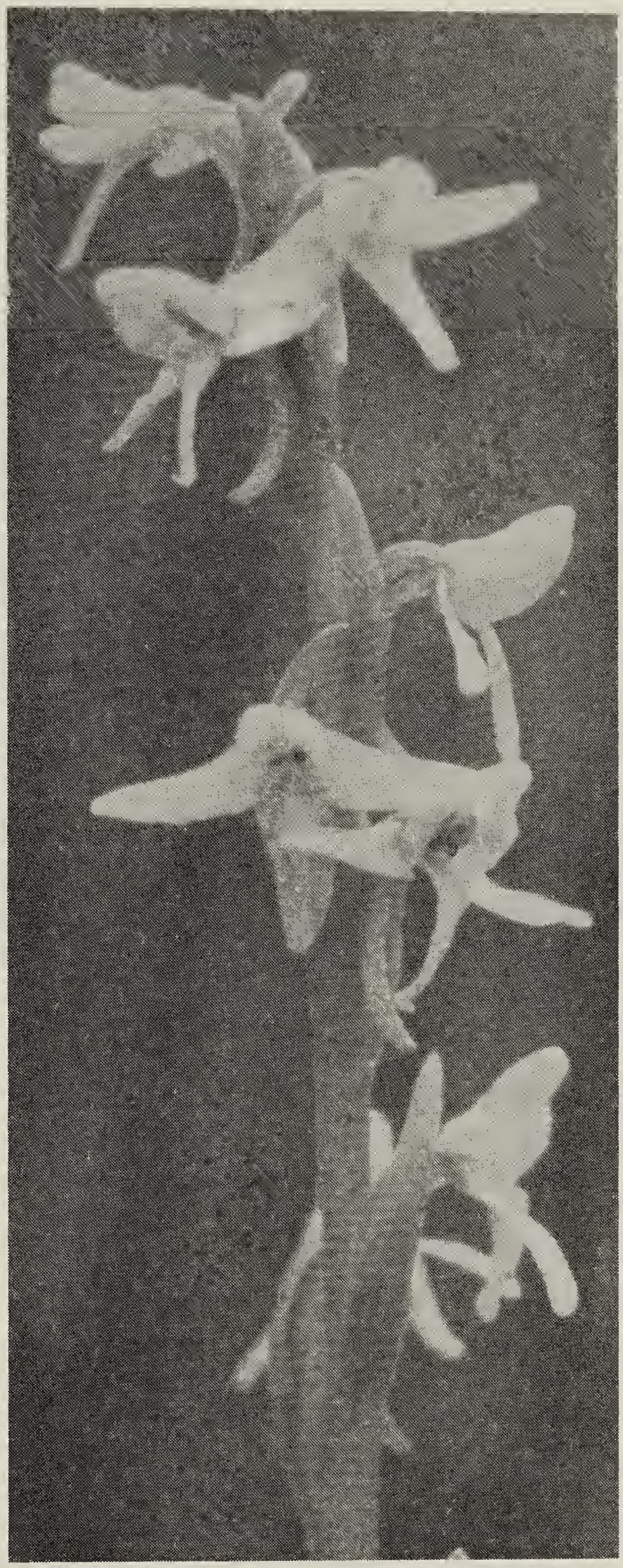
ORCHID FAMILY (Orchidaceae)
STRIPED CORALROOT [*Corallorhiza striata* Lindl.] is an orchid of rich aspen woods. Near Saskatoon it is found at Pike Lake and 10 km sw of Dundurn. It is locally sparse at about a dozen widely spaced localities in the Aspen Parkland and southermost Sou
Boreal Forest regions of the prov
north to St. Walburg and Candle
and southeastward to Indian Hea
Moose Mountain, and also ir
Cypress Hills (map 11).

This orchid is a non-green saprop
living on decaying organic matter,
roots coral-like, the sepals and
(including the "lip") are about
long and conspicuously purple-st

he lip is declined, tongue-shaped, with
o lobes or spurs.

ALL YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER
ypripedium calceolus L. var. *par-*
iflorum (Salisb.) Fern.; syn.: *C. par-*
iflorum Salisb.] is found in moist
ring woods. Beaver Creek, Pike Lake
nd Biddulph Natural Area have
pulations of this orchid. In Sask-
chewan it is widespread across the
outhern Boreal Forest, the Aspen
rkland Region, and southward, espe-
ally along the Qu'Appelle and Pipes-
ne River valleys; it has recently been
corded in the Cypress Hills West
lock near Fort Walsh, and along
oose Mountain Creek north of
xbow (map 12). Although this orchid
ppears too frequently in Sask-
chewan to be designated a provin-
ally rare species according to the
iteria used by the National
rbarium's Rare Plants Program, and
s not included as such by Maher et
, it is reportedly rare elsewhere over
uch of North America.[2] It is also on
protected list of C.I.T.E.S. (Conven-
n on the International Trade of En-
ngered Species). Thus, for the above
asons, and because as a large-
wered, showy orchid it is both sub-
t to and very vulnerable to picking
d transplantation attempts, as well as
cumbing quickly to cattle-grazing
d trampling, it has been tentatively
luded here as a "rare species"
serving to be protected and ap-
eciated in natural habitats.

is showy native orchid is charac-
ized by 3-4 lance-ovate stem-leaves,
nspicuous flowers with bright-yel-
v lip-pouches 2-3 cm long, and the
als and lateral petals yellowish to
ally purplish-brown, longer than the



White Bog Orchid *W.C. Harris*

WHITE BOG-ORCHID or BOG
NDLE [*Platanthera dilatata* (Pursh)
dl.; syn. *Habenaria dilatata* (Pursh) Hook.; *Limnorchis dilatata* (Pursh) Rydb.] is found in wet boggy woods. In the Saskatoon area it is at Pike Lake. It has been recorded in the Cypress Hills and from various places in the southern Boreal Forest and northern Aspen Parkland regions, in the Duck Lake-Macdowall area, north to Lake Was-

kesiu and east to the Pasquia and Porcupine Hills (map 13).

Although this orchid was not listed by Maher et al., it appears at least as rare in Saskatchewan as various other included species, and in this author's opinion should be added to the provincial rare list.[2] It, also, is on the protected list of C.I.T.E.S.

This species differs from the similar and more common Green-flowered Bog Orchid [*Platanthera hyperborea* (L.) Lindl.] in having flowers milky-white (rather than greenish) and strongly spicy-scented; the lip is more abruptly and conspicuously dilated at base, and the upper leaves tend to be more sharply pointed.

GOOSEFOOT FAMILY
(Chenopodiaceae)

*! SMOOTH ARID GOOSEFOOT [*Chenopodium subglabrum* (S. Wats.) A. Nels.; syn.: *C. leptophyllum* (Moq.) Nutt. var. *subglabrum* S. Wats.] grows on shrubby, stabilized sand-hills. It has been located in Beaver Creek Park and 2 km n of that park. It is locally sparse near Piapot, Empress, Liebenthal, Cramersburg, Broderick, Dunblane, Elbow, Bridgeford and Mortlach (map 14).

This goosefoot is an erect annual, 1-5 dm tall, with leaves linear, 1-nerved, entire (edges not lobed or toothed), fleshy, glabrous (naked, without hair or scaliness) or nearly so, pale-green, the larger ones 3-5 cm long and less than 5 mm broad.

MUSTARD FAMILY
(Brassicaceae or Cruciferae)

*! PROSTRATE ALPEN-CRESS [*Hymenolobus procumbens* (L.) Nutt.; syn.: *Hutchinsia procumbens* (L.) Desv.] grows in saline lakeshore meadows, such as those at Indi Lake. It is also recorded at Oban and Handel (nw & w of Biggar), Goose Lake (se Tessier), Morran (se of Kindersley), Ingeb Lake (se of Fox Valley) and Park (map 15).

These plants are tiny, erect, spring nuals, with very slender stems, less 1 dm tall; the leaves are entire or basal ones lyrate-pinnatifid; the s distinctly stalked flowers, and event ly fruits, are borne in loose ter racemes (each flower is on a short from a common stem) composing the plant height, the sepals and w petals are only about 1 mm long, the pod-fruits (silicles) short, to 4 long, elliptical to ovate or obov scarcely flattened, with multiple s per compartment.

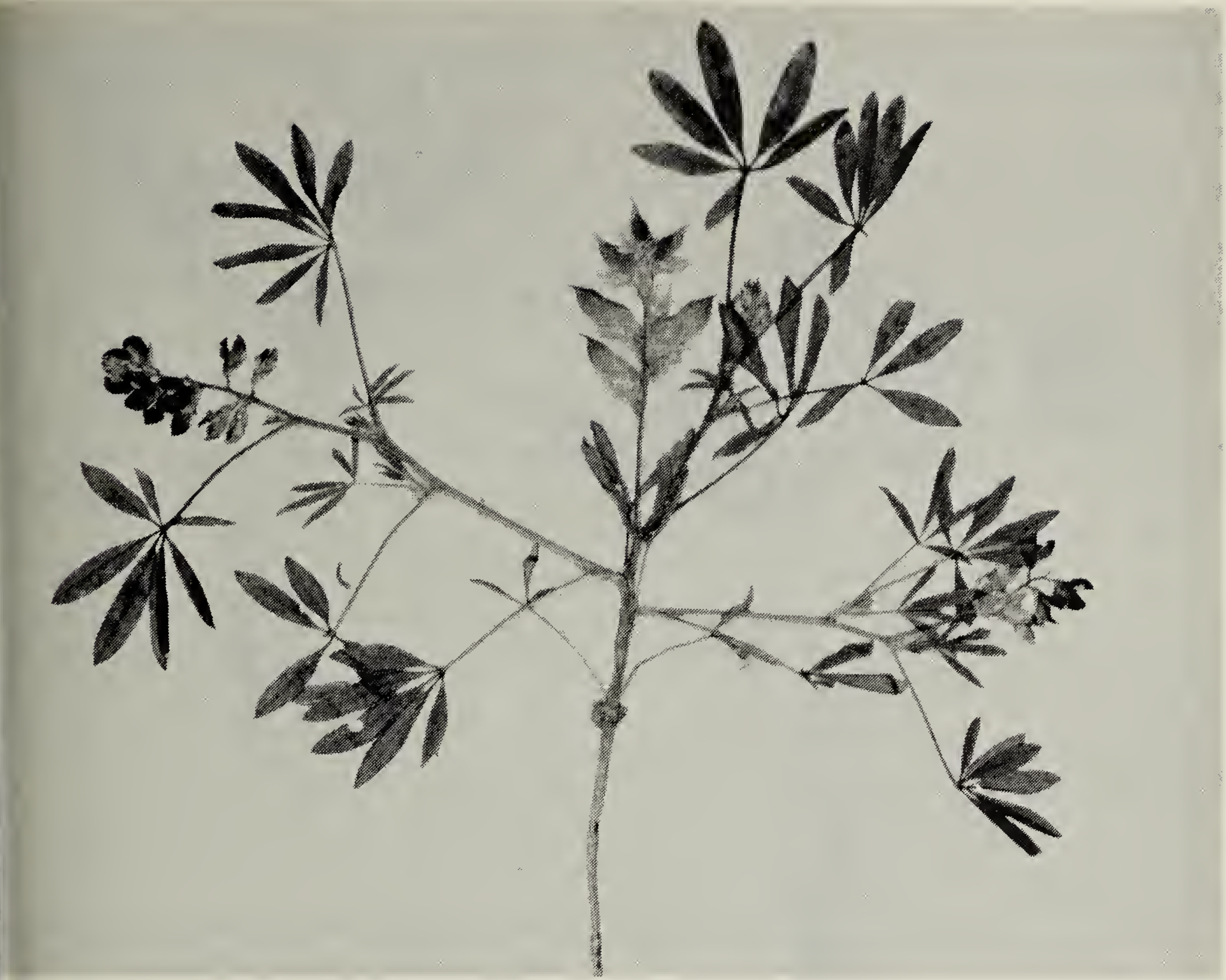
ROSE FAMILY (Rosaceae)

FIVE-LEAVED CINQUEFOIL [*Pote quinquefolia* Rydb.; syn.: *P. nive* var. *subquinata* (Lange) Hiit.; *P. r* var. *pentaphylla* Lehm.] occurs or grassland slopes above sand-pit shes. It is found just n of Saskatoon recorded at various local sites Herschel, east to Leslie (sw of Wad and north to Richard and Prince A (map 16).

Plants of this cinquefoil are low, s what tufted, perennial herbs, with stems 1-2 dm tall; the leaves are (palmately compound (with the lea arising from one point), with the le lobes narrow, serrate (toothed), de white-tomentose (with matted w like hairs) beneath, lacking long g hairs, and the leaf stalks with sem pressed silky-villous hairs. The ye flowers are about 1 cm wide, in r dense terminal clusters.

LEGUME FAMILY
(Fabaceae or Leguminosae)

SMALL LUPINE [*Lupinus pusillus* P occurs on bluff slopes of stabi sand-dune grassland and sa beaches along South Saskatchewa



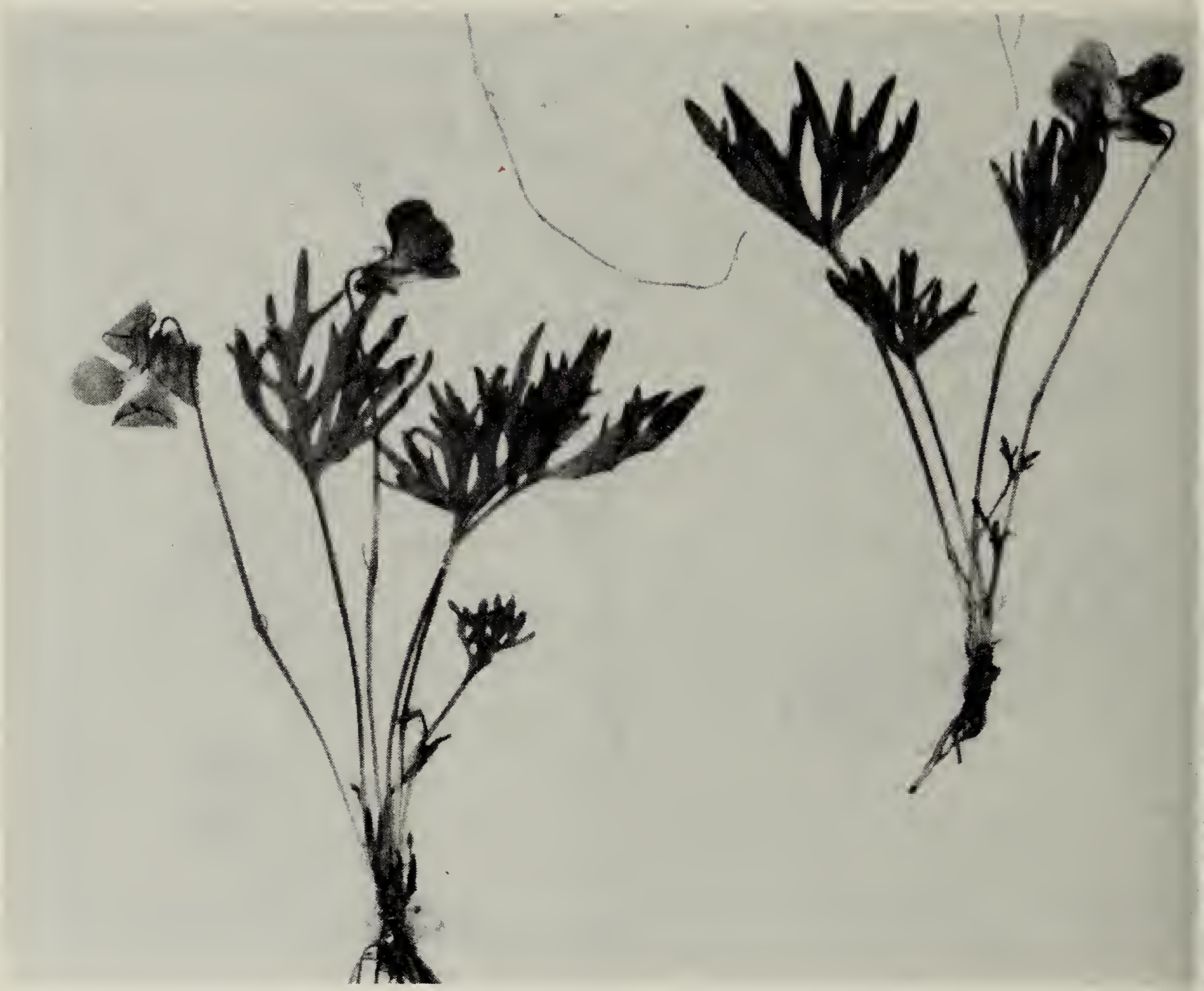
ll Lupine

and 30 km s-sw of Saskatoon. It
nges from the Great Sandhills, east to
ortlach, and north to Alsask,
ndersley and Saskatoon (map 17).
though highly infrequent and locally
arse in the Saskatoon vicinity, this
ecies becomes more frequent, some-
nes even quite numerous locally, fur-
er southwestward in the province.
us, based on present distributional
owledge, the species is borderline
th regard to still deserving a provin-
lly rare status.

all Lupines are annual herbs from
nder taproots, with somewhat basal-
decumbent stems (the lower stem
ng along the ground) to 2 dm tall; the
ves are palmately compound and
stly 5-digitate; the stem and leaf un-
surfaces are densely pilose (with
g straight hairs). The flowers are pale
e-purple to almost white, and the
legume-pods are 2-seeded, shaggy villous, about 2 cm long.

*! HAIRY PRAIRIE-CLOVER [*Petalostemon villosum* Nutt.] is a plant of sandhill blowouts. In this area it occurs 16 km sw of Dundurn and nw of Proctor Lake. Near Mortlach and Caron are the only other sites within the province (map 18).

These are perennial herbs, 2-5 dm high, densely silky hairy throughout, the pinnately compound leaves with (7-)11-17 leaflets lanceolate, elliptic or oblong, but not linear, 0.5-1.5 cm long. The flowers are roseate to purplish, borne in spikes that loosen and elongate to over 1 dm in fruit stage, when they bear 1-2 seeded pods.



Crowfoot Violet

VIOLET FAMILY (Violaceae)

CROWFOOT VIOLET [*Viola pedatifida* G. Don] is found on sandy grassland slopes. Crowfoot Violets occur s and sw of Saskatoon, at Beaver Creek and Kernen's Prairie. It is widespread but sporadic from the southern border of the province, northward to near Lloydminster, Shellbrook and McKague (map 19).

Usually this violet is locally sparse, often becoming depleted by overgrazing and tillage. Nevertheless, the Crowfoot Violet appears rather too widespread and frequent overall in Saskatchewan to deserve a provincially rare status.

This is a blue-flowered, stemless violet that is primarily characterized by its leaves being deeply 2-3 palmately divided into lance-linear ultimate
ments.

PRIMROSE FAMILY (Primulaceae

*! CHAFF-WEED [*Centunculus*
mus L.; syn.: *Anagalis minima*
Krause] grows on dried slough ma
and bottoms. It is found at Cory a
of the Saskatoon Airport. Provincia
is recorded near Burstall (s of Lea
Reed Lake (s of Herbert), Mortlach
ney (se of Moose Jaw), w of n e
Last Mountain Lake, Fusilier (w of
robert), and Tramping Lake (s of W
(map 20).

This small, depressed, annual he
less than 1 dm high, with the le
alternate, obovate to oblong, al
sessile (stalkless), less than 1 dm
The flowers are axillary, pink, tiny,
about 3 mm wide; the capsule
sessile, with dehiscence circumc

(termed a pyxis). [The seeds are released by the opening of a cap-like lid.]

ENTIAN FAMILY (Gentianaceae)

MOSS GENTIAN [*Gentiana aquatica* L.; syn.: *G. fremontii* Torr.] requires moist ground-water seepage in grassy meadows. It has been found at Dunfermline (w of Saskatoon). It occurs also at Wyatt (sw of Swift Currrent), Glen Kerr, Caron, Mortlach, and Valley Centre (ne of Rosetown) (map 21).

This small annual or biennial herb is basally much branched, less than 1 dm tall, with leaves numerous, small, less than 6 mm long, scaly, white-margined. The flowers are small, solitary, terminal, purplish-green, with corollas 4-parted and pleated, enclosing the subsessile capsules.

ARGUS, G.W. and K.W. PRYOR. 1986. Preliminary list of the rare vascular plants f Canada. Botany Division, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa, Ontario. 45 pp. (prepublication draft).

MAHER, R.V., G.W. ARGUS, V.L. ARMS, and J.H. HUDSON. 1979. he rare vascular plants of Saskatchewan. yllogeus No. 20. National Museums of anada, Ottawa.

PHABETICAL CHECK LIST OF ENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES

uding important synonyms** and al-te common names)

pyron dasystachyum var. *psammophilum* AND-DUNE WHEAT GRASS (Poaceae).

***Agropyron psammophilum* (*A. dasystachyum* var. *psammophilum*).

ALPEN-CRESS, PROSTRATE (*Hymenolobus procumbens*).

***Anagalis minima* (*Centunculus minimus*).

BOG-CANDLE (*Platanthera dilatata*).

BOG-ORCHID, TALL WHITE (*Platanthera dilatata*).

Botrychium lunaria - MOONWORT; MOONFERN (Ophioglossaceae).

Botrychium multifidum - LEATHERY GRAPE-FERN (Ophioglossaceae).

BULRUSH, DWARF (*Scirpus pumilus* var. *rollandii*).

Centunculus minimus - CHAFF-WEED (Primulaceae).

CHAFF-WEED (*Centunculus minimus*).

***Chenopodium leptophyllum* var. *subglabrum* (*C. subglabrum*).

Chenopodium subglabrum - SMOOTH ARID GOOSEFOOT (Chenopodiaceae).

CINQUEFOIL, FIVE-LEAVED (*Potentilla quinquefolia*).

CLUB-RUSH, RED (*Scirpus rufus* var. *neogaeus*).

Corallorhiza striata - STRIPED CORALROOT (Orchidaceae).

CORALROOT, STRIPED (*Corallorhiza striata*).

Cypripedium calceolus var. *parviflorum* - SMALL YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER (Orchidaceae).

***Cypripedium parviflorum* (*C. calceolus* var. *parviflorum*).

Eleocharis compressa - FLAT-STEMMED SPIKE-RUSH (Cyperaceae)

***Eleocharis elliptica* var. *compressa* (*E. compressa*).

Eleocharis engelmannii - ENGELMANN'S SPIKE-RUSH (Cyperaceae).

***Eleocharis obtusa* var. *engelmannii* (*E. engelmannii*).

Elymus glaucus - SMOOTH or BLUE WILD RYE (Poaceae).

GENTIAN, MOSS (*Gentiana aquatica*).

Gentiana aquatica - MOSS GENTIAN (Gentianaceae).

***Gentiana fremontii* (*G. aquatica*).

GOOSEFOOT, SMOOTH ARID (*Chenopodium subglabrum*).

GRAPE-FERN, LEATHERY (*Botrychium multifidum*).

***Habenaria dilatata* (*Platanthera dilatata*).

***Hutchinsia procumbens* (*Hymenolobus procumbens*).

Hymenolobus procumbens - PROSTRATE ALPEN-CRESS (Brassicaceae).

LADY'S-SLIPPER, SMALL YELLOW (*Cypripedium calceolus* var. *parviflorum*)

***Limnorchis dilatata* (*Platanthera dilatata*).

LUPINE, SMALL (*Lupinus pusillus*).

Lupinus pusillus - SMALL LUPINE (Fabaceae).

MOON-FERN (*Botrychium lunaria*).

MOONWORT (*Botrychium lunaria*).

NAIAD, FLEXIBLE (*Najas flexilis*).

Najas flexilis - FLEXIBLE NAIAD (Najada

Petalostemon villosum - HAIRY PRA CLOVER (Fabaceae).

Platanthera dilatata - TALL WHITE BOG CHID or BOG-CANDLE (Orchidaceae

Potentilla quinquefolia - FIVE-LEA CINQUEFOIL (Rosaceae).

***Potentilla nivea* var. *pentaphylla* *quinquefolia*).

PRAIRIE-CLOVER, HAIRY (*Petaloste* *villosum*).

Scirpus pumilus var. *rollandii* - DWARF RUSH (Cyperaceae).

***Scirpus rollandii* (*S. pumilus* var. *rolla*

Scirpus rufus var. *neogaeus* - RED C RUSH (Cyperaceae).

SELAGINELLA, PRICKLY (*Selag* *selaginoides*).

Selaginella selaginoides - PRIC SELAGINELLA (Selaginellaceae)

SPIKE-RUSH, ENGELMANN'S (*Eleo* *engelmannii*).

SPIKE-RUSH, FLAT-STEMMED (*Ele* *compressa*).

Viola pedatifida - CROWFOOT VI (Violaceae).

VIOLET, CROWFOOT (*Viola pedatifida*

WHEATGRASS, SAND-DUNE (*Agro* *dasystachyum* var. *psammophilum*).

WILD-RYE, BLUE (*Elymus glaucus*).

WILD-RYE, SMOOTH (*Elymus glaucus*).

HECK-LIST OF THE MOTHS OF ASKATCHEWAN

ART 5: ARCHES MOTHS, SIMILAR-WINGS, GRASS MOTHS ND UNDERWINGS (CATOCALINAE)

ONALD R. HOOPER, Box 757, Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan. S0G 1S0

In the following text these abbrevia- ns are used: s - south, n - north, w - st, e - east, CNC - the only Sas- tchewan records of the species that we ow of are in the Canadian National llection in Ottawa. (Unless otherwise licated all the species are represented the collection of the Saskatchewan iseum of Natural History, Regina).

lost of the species in this group have dge, or tuft of hair on the upper side of first abdominal segment. The eyes e no long hair (or "lashes") around m. Each hind wing usually has a minent sub-marginal band on the er side.

rches moths have strongly angled sub- ginal bands on the hind wings, and day fliers.

milar-wings, (as the name suggests) a similar pattern of jagged markings oth the fore-wings and hind wings. are night fliers in wooded areas.

ass moths are very common on ies and meadows, flying in bright ght with the butterflies.

e Underwing moths are quite large, ave bright red, pink, or orange hind s. They are night fliers among trees rubs, but they do not come very well hts. They are best collected form late until early September by putting bait on the tree trunks to attract . The sugar bait is a mixture of black ıas, brown sugar, and a little yeast. It can be made more attractive by adding fermented fruit or stale beer. Underwing caterpillars are long, smooth and twig-like, and are difficult to notice.

Also in this groups is the Black Witch Moth which is the largest moth to reach Saskatchewan. It strays here in the fall from the southern United States (as well as the Owl Moth, and Mexican Moth). The Black Witch Moth is up to 150 mm in wing expanse.

CATOCALINAE

Decorated Owlet - *Pangrapta decoralis* Hbn. — n Saskatchewan, s to Greenbush campsite (w of Hudson Bay).

Canadian Owlet - *Calyptra canadensis* (Bethune) — Fort Qu'Appelle.

The Herald - *Scoliopteryx libatrix* (L.) — s Saskatchewan, n to Somme and the Prince Albert area.

The Puritan - *Melipotis jucunda* Hbn. — Outlook, Great Sand Hills and Rosefield (se of Val Marie).

The Mexican Moth - *Bulia deducta* (Morr.) — Wadena

The Cowhead Arches - *Synedoida pallescens* (G. & R.) — s Saskatchewan n to Fort Qu'Appelle and Saskatchewan Landing Park.

The Little Arches - *S. petricola* (WLk.) — s Saskatchewan n to Fort Qu'Appelle and Kelfield.

Black Witch Moth, 31 July 1986, Regina

K.N. R

Northern Arches - *S. hudsonica* (G. & R.) — s Saskatchewan n to Nipawin; also Hunt Falls and Uranium City.

Perplexing Arches - *S. perplexa* (Hy. Edw.) — Estuary (CNC)

Shadowy Arches - *S. adumbrata alleni* (Grt.) — s Saskatchewan n to Bow River (s of Lac La Ronge).

Desert Arches - *S. howlandi* (Grt.) — Killdeer Badlands and Val Marie.

Owl Moth - *Thysania zenobia* (Cram.) — Regina.

The Black Witch - *Ascalapha odorata* (L.) — White Bear, Fort Qu'Appelle, Regina, Porcupine Plain and Saskatoon.

Maple Zale - *Zale galbanata* (Morr.) — Roche Percée, Glentworth and Estuary.

Mahogany Similar-wing - *Z. minerea*
— s Saskatchewan n to Sturgeon L
ing.

Oblique Similar-wing - *Z. obliqua* (
— Nipawin and Prince Albert
(Reported by the Forest Insect Sur

Banded Similar-wing - *Z. dupli*
(Bethune). — Hudson Bay, Nip
and Prince Albert areas (reported b
Forest Insect Survey). Also in Cy
Hills.

Washed-out Zale - *Z. metatoides* Mc
Montreal Lake (reported by the F
Insect Survey).

Pointed Grass Moth - *Euclidia cus*
(Hbn.) — s Saskatchewan n to P
Narrows and Otter Rapids.

Range Grass Moth - *Caenurgina dis*
(Neum.) — s Saskatchewan

inted Grass Moth, Mistatim, June 1981 R. Hooper

hoiceland, Candle Lake and Buffalo larrows.

Erichto Looper - *C. crassiuscula* Haw.) — s Saskatchewan n to Sturgeon anding and Loon Lake.

mmon Grass Moth - *C. erechtea* ram.) — s Saskatchewan n to La onge

Woman - *Argyrostrotis anilis* (Drury) - Tantallon, Maryfield, Glen Even and che Percée.

etfern Underwing - *Catocala anympha* (Hbn.) — Bjorkdale (J. zial). Apparently the first record for stern Canada.

nderwing - *C. ilia* (Cram.) — Tantal, Maryfield and Oxbow.

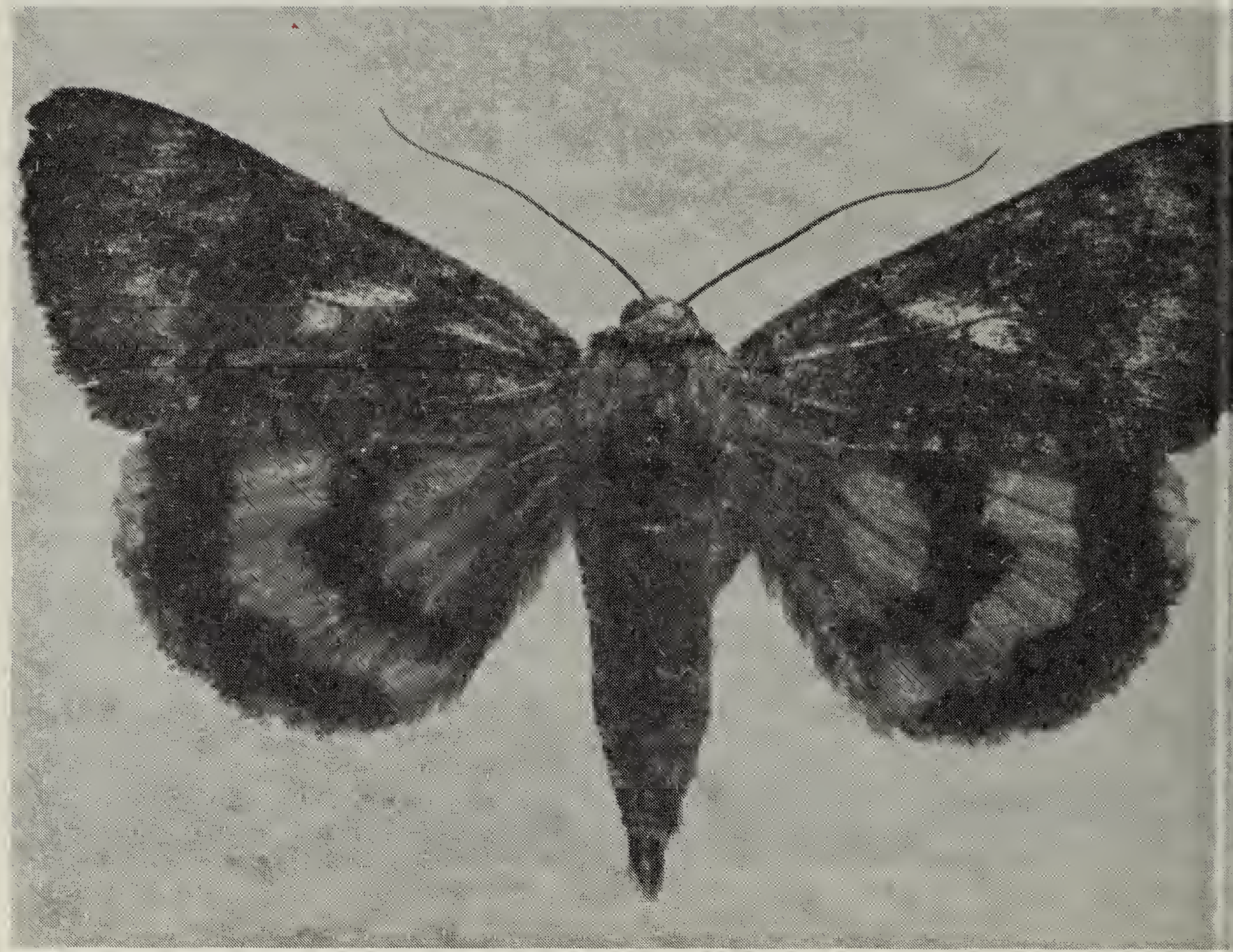
Yellow-banded Underwing - *C. cerogama* Gn. — Fort Qu'Appelle (one sight record).

Relict Underwing - *C. relicta* Wlk. — s Saskatchewan n to Cumberland House, Prince Albert and Meadow Lake Park.

Once-married Underwing - *C. unijuga* Wlk. — s Saskatchewan n to Jay Jay Lake (nw of Big Sandy Lake) and Meadow Lake Park.

Mother Underwing - *C. parta* Gn. — s Saskatchewan n to Fort Qu'Appelle and Saskatoon.

Hermia Underwing - *C. hermia verecunda* Hulst —s Saskatchewan n to Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatoon and Battlefords Park.



Sweetfern Underwing, Bjorkdale, 14 August 1989 *John K*

Ribbed Underwing - *C. briseis* Edw. — s Saskatchewan n to La Ronge.

Semirelict Underwing - *D. semirelicta* Grt. — s Saskatchewan n to Greenbush Campsite (w of Hudson Bay) and Prince Albert.

Meske's Underwing - *C. meskei* Grt. — Indian Head, Oxbow and Estuary.

Sleepy Underwing - *C. concumbens* Wlk. — s Saskatchewan n to Aylsham.

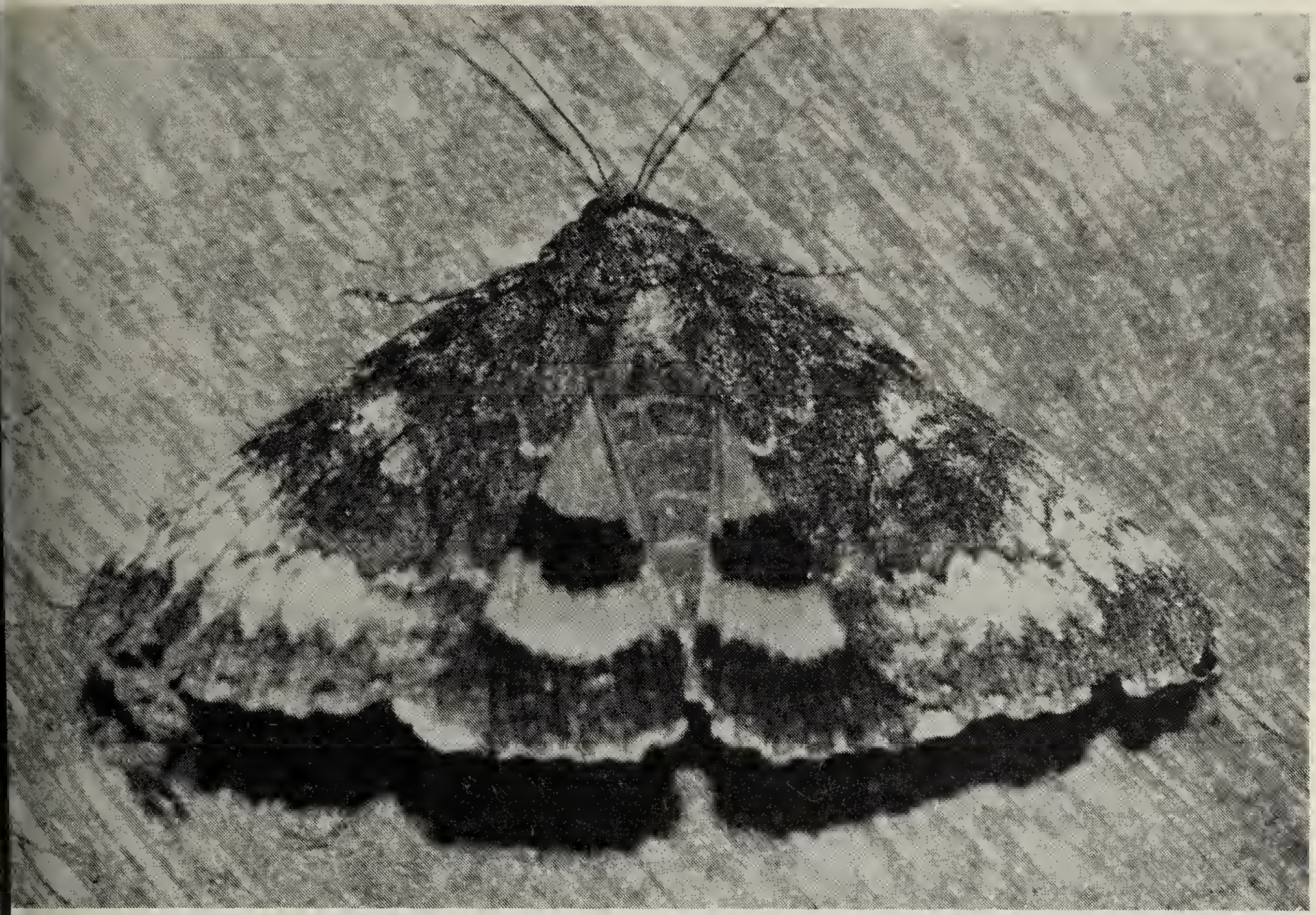
Sordid Underwing - *C. sordida* Grt. — Nipawin Provincial Park and Gordon Lake (n of Pinehouse Lake).

Scarlet Underwing - *C. coccinata* G
Maryfield, Welwyn Park, Tantallo
Oxbow.

Dark Red Underwing - *C. ultronia* (
— se Saskatchewan n to Fort
Appelle, Regina and Buffalo P
Park, w to Rockglen.

Praeclara Underwing - *C. prae*
manitoba Beut. — se Saskatchew
to Tantallon, Fort Qu'Appelle and
falo Pound Park, w to Rockglen.

Charming Underwing - *C. bla*
manitobensis Cass. — s Saskatch
n to Somme, Porcupine Plain and
katoon.



bed Underwing, Nemieben Lake, 24 September 1975 Fred Lahrman

pected Species

ate Zale - *Zale lunata* (Drury) — w to weme, Manitoba. The larvae feed on aples, plums and willows.

ing Underwing - *Catocala luciana* kr. — n to Cartwright, Manitoba and e Medicine Hat and Lethbridge areas Alberta. The larva feeds on willow d poplar.

ton's Underwing - *C. clintoni* Grt. — to Aweme, Manitoba. Larva feeds on ild Plum.

Tiny Nymph - *C. micronympha* Gn. nw to Kelwood, Manitoba. The larva eds on oak.

nowledgements

e identification of uncertain species checked by E. Rockburne, A.E. ver, or Dr. L. Gall.

NSEN, C.B. 1972. The Catocaline ths of Minnesota and neighboring areas. *The Mid-continent Lepidoptera Series* V. 65 No. 63.

[2] McDANIEL, B. & G. FAUSKE 1981. The genus *Catocala* Schrank collected from four eastern South Dakota counties. *J. of the Lepidopterists' Society* 35(2):94-100.

[3] McDONALD, H. n.d. The Noctuidae (Phalaenidae) of Saskatchewan. Unpubl. ms.

[4] PUTNAM, L.G. and C.G. DEVLIN n.d. The Noctuidae captured at a light trap near Aylsham, Saskatchewan in the 10-year period 1961-70, with quantitative data. Unpubl. ms.

[5] SARGENT, T.D. 1976. Legion of night: the Underwing Moths. The Univ. of Mass. Press, Amherst, Mass.

[6] STECK, WARREN n.d. Noctuid moths in the collection of the National Research Council, Saskatoon. Unpubl. ms.

A NEW BUTTERFLY FOR SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA

RONALD R. HOOPER, Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History, 2340 Albert St
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 3V7

On 16 July 1988 Ken Pivnick of the Agriculture Research Station in Saskatoon was collecting insects near Val Marie on an insect survey of the proposed National Grasslands Park. He collected the first confirmed record of the Common Sooty Wing [*Pholisora catullus* (Fab.)] for Saskatchewan. On 17 July 1989 he collected one more in the same area which he donated to the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History in Regina.

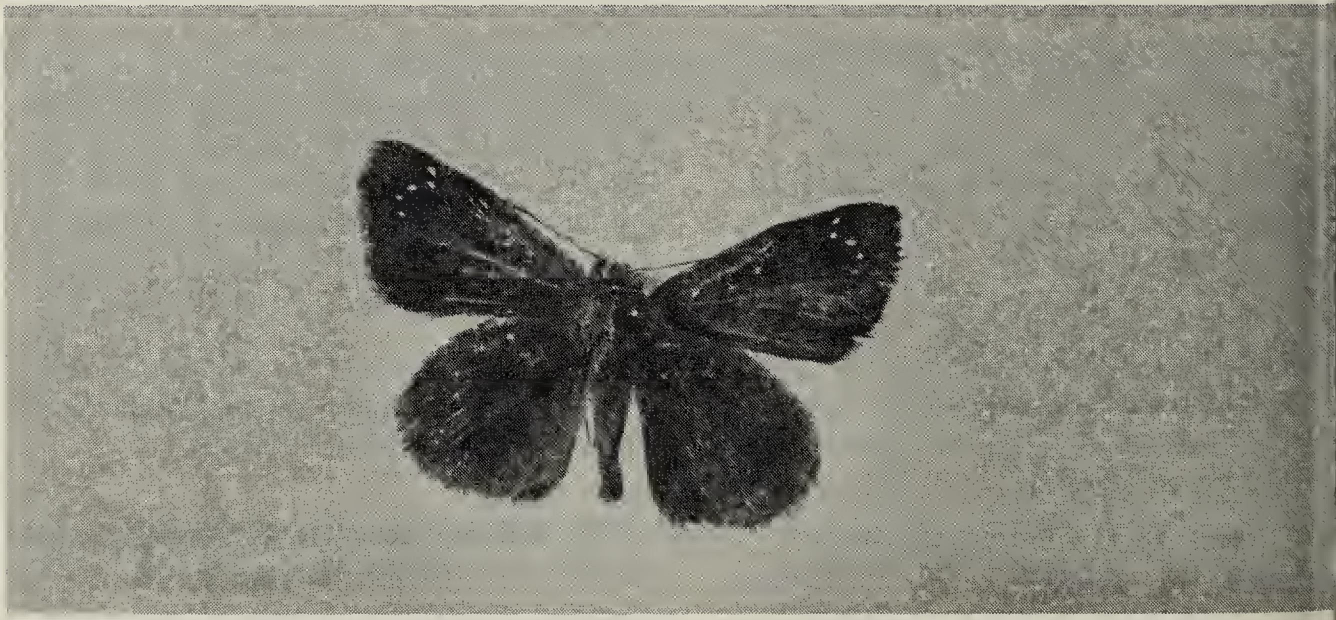
The Common Sooty Wing is a skipper with blackish-brown wings on both the upperside and the underside. It is easily recognized by a submarginal S-shaped row of 5 small white sports on each forewing. It differs from the Roadside Skipper by lacking checkered edges.

The larvae feed on pigweeds (plants of the genera *Chenopodium* and *Amaranthus*).

On 7 August 1989 Steve Lucyk of Balcarres, Saskatchewan collected one specimen of Common Sooty Wing Cromer, Manitoba along a grassy r side. This species was previously repo for Manitoba, but when P. Klassen, A Westwood, W.B. Preston and W.B. Killop wrote *The butterflies of Mani* (1989) they were unable to locate Manitoba specimens in any collecti This specimen, therefore, confirms species for Manitoba. It was donate the Saskatchewan Museum of Na History in Regina.

The Common Sooty Wing oc throughout most of the United S north to Quebec, Ontario and Br Columbia. There are not yet any firmed records for Alberta (Nor Kondla; pers. comm.) although it reported for all three prairie provinc W.W. Gregory in *Checklist of butte and skippers of Canada.*

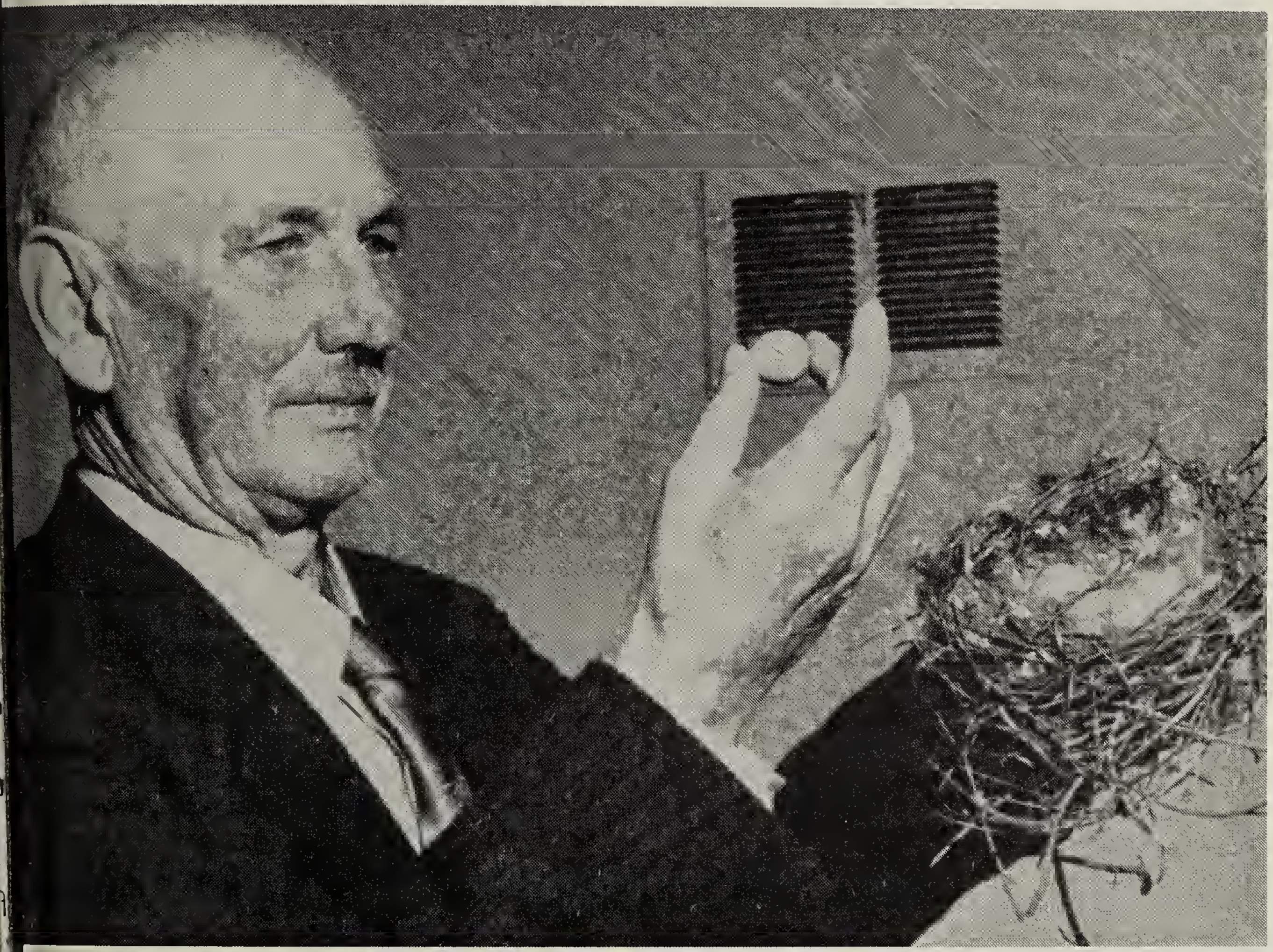
This now brings the list of katchewan skippers (Hesperiidae) t species.



Common Sooty Wing, Cromer, Manitoba *Lawrence*

A.D. HENDERSON, ALBERTA'S FOREMOST OOLOGIST, 1878-1963*

. STUART HOUSTON, 863 University Drive, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0J8
nd MARC J. BECHARD, Department of Biology, Boise State University, Boise, Idaho
3725



hibald Douglas Henderson   Anonymous

.D. Henderson was the most prolific lberta's egg collectors. His writings meticulously prepared records, un at the turn of the century, provide able information about bird life near southern edge of the mixed forest — aps Canada's area of greatest bird rsity — from the early days of settle- t.

nderson located large numbers of , some of rare species, including nests of the Great Gray Owl than other person. He made important observations of the nesting habits of the Solitary Sandpiper and Bonaparte's Gull and of the northward spread of species such as the Black-billed Magpie,[18, 30] Mourning Dove,[18] Upland Sandpiper (a nest with 4 eggs on 18 June 1925), and Gray Partridge (first seen near Westlock on 21 May 1925).[55]

Henderson was born in Barrie, Ontario, on 21 March 1878. He attended public school in Barrie but also had some schooling in France, Switzerland, England and at Coronado High School in San Diego, California, before finishing high school back in Barrie. He then clerked in his father's hardware store for 2 years before heading west with his boyhood friend and lifelong associate, Bob Dunlop, who was 10 years his senior.[2] The pair arrived by train in Wetaskawin, Alberta, on 2 May 1898, travelled to Rocky Mountain House, rafted down the river to Edmonton, and returned with seven horses and camping outfit to winter southwest of Rocky Mountain House at Prairie Creek.[59]

In 1899, Henderson began ranching at Rossington, near the Pembina River, 60 km northwest of Edmonton. Four years later he and Bob Dunlop opened th trading posts, at Fort Assiniboine, La Nonne and at Belvedere (the for McDonald's Crossing ferry site on Pembina River) and for 2 years Hen son became a fur buyer in Edmonton 1914 he moved into the Peace R country to trap and hunt, leaving remaining store at Belvedere in capable hands of Annie Myrtle Be whom he returned to marry on December 1916. For the next 2 years couple operated a store at Battle R north of Castor. They then returne Belvedere and in 1919 purchased pro

Solitary Sandpiper near nest site, top right on nest, lower right egg photographe of nest
G.L. Hol

/ at the north edge of Lac la Nonne,
here he later had up to 33 boats avail-
ble for summer rental at "Henderson's
each" (now Elk's Beach). Although
opular, in 1925 he was defeated as the
onservative candidate for the Alberta
gislature when the governing party, the
nited Farmers of Alberta, promised a
ur railroad into Barrhead, across the
mbina River to the north of Belvedere.
enderson later said that he was much
ppier with the advent of the railroad in
27 than he would have been as a mem-
r of the legislature.[3]

In the early years, Henderson collected
ly a few specimens, such as sets of
rthern Goshawk eggs taken near Bel-
dere in 1903 and 1906. After settling
wn at Belvedere, egg collecting took
much of his time each May and June.
s wife did the driving, usually "over
rible roads." South of Belvedere and
st of Lac la Nonne there was another,
rshy lake, Majeau Lake; here, many of
nderson's most important nest finds
re made, such as the five sets of
itary Sandpiper eggs found in nests
viously built by American Robins in
e 1914, 1922, 1923,[23] [40] by a Rusty
ckbird in 1927,[46] and by an Eastern
gbird in 1941.[58]

y the 1920s, Henderson's oological
ertise attracted a number of visitors,
inning in 1923 with Richard C. Har-
, head football coach at Colgate
iversity; George Stuart 3rd, president
he Girard Trust Company in Philadel-
; and J. Fletcher Street of Beverly,
v Jersey. Using the Henderson home
eadquarters, the four oologists ranged
ar as the Pembina River and Lake
eau. Annie Henderson, in a horse-
vn buggy, supplied their camps with
bread and butter. Harlow, a big man
n avid tree climber, collected at least
ets of 40 species that year, including
-billed and Eared Grebes, Buf-
ead, Northern Goshawk, Broad-
ged and Red-tailed hawks, and Solitary and Spotted sandpipers. Harlow's most noteworthy find was two nests of the Connecticut Warbler on 15 and 20 June, with Henderson finding a third nest on 25 June. These were the first Connecticut Warbler nests for Alberta and the second, third and fourth for North America.[51]

Harlow returned in 1924, this time with Richard Rauch, the swimming coach at Colgate University. Harlow took 67 sets of 41 species, including Red-necked Grebe, Wilson's Phalarope, Franklin's Gull, Downy Woodpecker, Three-toed Woodpecker, Least Flycatcher, Black-capped Chickadee, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Hermit Thrush, Northern Waterthrush, and three sets of Palm Warblers eggs, on 4, 11 and 14 June [WFVZ]. Rauch took five sets of Greater Yellowlegs and one each of Bonaparte's Gull and Saw-whet Owl [WFVZ]. Harlow and Henderson together found downy young of the Short-billed Dowitcher.[65]

At the specific prodding of A.C. Bent, Henderson and his wife took a trip by car in 1925 across the Athabasca River at Fort Assiniboine and along the old Klondike Trail. They then took a team and wagon another 17 mi. northeast to muskeg lakes suspected of having nest sites of Bonaparte's Gull, and later retraced their steps and went 18 mi. west to a muskeg area beyond Goose Lake. Henderson was successful in finding six nests of the desired species; both A.C. Bent's introduction to Henderson's article in *Auk*[43] and Randall[64] claimed that Henderson was the second person in North America to find a nest of this species (Roderick Ross MacFarlane, a Hudson's Bay Company factor had collected 37 sets in the Anderson River area just south of the Arctic Ocean, in the late 1860s). Even more important, on this trip, Henderson collected the first adults, nest and eggs of a new subspecies of the Short-billed Dowitcher that was later named for him, *Limnodromus griseus hendersoni*.[49] [65]

Harlow and Rauch returned in 1926, this time accompanied by William Rowan, professor of zoology at the University of Alberta, who continued visits for 30 years. That year they took 67 sets of 37 species, including two more sets of the Connecticut Warbler[51] and two more sets of the Short-billed Dowitcher.[58] [65] Harlow also took sets of the Olive-sided Flycatcher (three eggs, 15 June 1926); Western Tanager (four eggs, 6 feet out on the limb of a Jackpine, 60 feet above the ground, 6 June 1926); Ovenbird (five eggs on ground, 9 June 1926); and Northern Waterthrush (five eggs on upturned roots of spruce one foot above water, 17 June 1926) [WFVZ].

Henderson was also visited in 1926 by Percy Taverner, Hamilton Laing and C.G. Harrold, who were collecting bird skins for the National Museum of Canada. Taverner stayed from 24 May through 26 July, but Harrold continued on until the end of September and Laing until 26 October. Harrold took yet another set of the Connecticut Warbler on 20 July, wh
Taverner collected sets of the Eared a
Western Grebe, American Coot, Sora a
Slate-colored Junco and published no
on 205 species.[68]

T.E. Randall spent several weeks w
Henderson in 1927, taking nine s
which included eggs of the Comm
Snipe, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Dow
Woodpecker, Song Sparrow and Ro
breasted Grosbeak. [Randall's achie
ments and particularly his articles ab
wading birds in the prestigious set
volumes, *The Birds of the British Is*
have been mentioned in a previous
ticle.[60]] F.M. Phelps of the Cleveland T
Company visited in 1928 and 1931,
with Henderson found three nests of
Sandhill Crane in the muskegs near
Assiniboine.[53] H.W. Holbin
Cambridge, England, visited in 1929
Dr. Samuel Dickey of Waynesburg, P
nsylvania, came in 1940 and 1941.
ward J. Court, an engraver with
United States government and excel

American Coot on nest *G.W. Beyersbe*

ee climber in spite of being handi- apped following poliomyelitis, came in 943; one egg set of Lesser Yellowlegs is ow in the WFVZ. Frank L. Farley of amrose, Alberta, visited in 1944, ac- ompanied by Dr. P.T. Burtis of Oakland, alifornia, who visited again the next ear.[59] Two sets of Common Loon eggs ken by Burtis are in WFVZ. Lieutenant- olonel J.E. Scott, O.B.E., from Inverness, otland, a former commissioner of a ovince in India, visited in 1939 and 47.[66]

Mr. and Mrs. F.F. Harris of Boston ited in 1942.[59] Such visitors were usual- guests in the Henderson home, some- es for a month or more. Henderson o maintained an extensive correspon- nce with other enthusiastic oologists, particularly A.C. Bent, (to whose *Life Histories* he contributed a number of notes and photographs) and Major W.M. Congreve, editor of *The Oologist's Record.*

Henderson's last published trip to the "muskegs" was in 1948 when he found two nests each of the Greater Yellowlegs and Lesser Yellowlegs and three nests of the Bohemian Waxwing. That year, when their tent burned down with their sleeping bags and extra clothing, they were forced to find shelter at the nearest neighbor's farm at 1 a.m.[5] In 1951, in spite of "the infirmities of old age," Henderson hiked through snow in March to find three nests of the Canada Jay, and later one each of the Common Goldeneye, Pileated Wood-

er Yellowlegs *G.W. Beyersbergen*

pecker and a Black-capped Chickadee set of 12 eggs.[6]

Henderson's construction of a nestbox for Common Goldeneyes in 1920 was possibly the first attempt to use an artificial duck-nest structure in Alberta. After having success the next June,[37] he then put up some smaller boxes in the hope of attracting a Bufflehead, but settled in 1925 for use by American Kestrels instead.[55]

Henderson, nearly the equal of T.E. Randall in nest-finding ability,[60] found 14 nests of the Broad-winged Hawk by 1923,[32] and 27 nests of the Northern Goshawk during his lifetime.[47] In 1924 alone he found 17 nests of the Great Horned Owl (the first incubating on 23 February),[39] seven nests of the Northern Hawk Owl, the first incubating on 5 March, and five nests of the Northern Goshawk[42] That year a Boreal Owl n
with four eggs was taken on 15 April a
another with five eggs on 25 April.
1925 he found another four nests of
hawk owl, but lost the services of one
his paid climbers after a Northern Ha
Owl took the climber's cap off in his f
sweep and then struck the climber "fai
the face," cutting him in seven plac
including the forehead, nose, cheek, a
the corner of one eye. Henderson hire
new climber, Harry, who was hit at
next two hawk owl nests, but avoi
facial injuries. Henderson found only
few" hawk owl nests in 1926, one
1927, and none thereafter, as
southern edge of the mixed forest
converted into farmland.[55] The arriva
a son, Archibald Douglas Henderson
May 1927,[3] also contributed to a decre
in field activities for awhile, though
boy later accompanied his father
mother on collecting trips.

Northern Hawk Owl *Wayne L ch*

Sometimes a single hole in a hollow
ee was worth visiting in successive
ears. One such hole was home to a
ileated Woodpecker in 1924, a Buf-
ehead in 1925, a Northern Saw-whet
wl in 1926 and a Bufflehead in 1927.
nother tree with two holes, one above
e other, had a similar history, with the
wer hole used by Pileated Woodpeck-
s in 1923, the upper hole by Pileateds
1924, the lower hole by Northern
awk Owls early in 1925 followed by
ffleheads later in the season in 1925
d 1926, while a Common Goldeneye
ed the upper hole in both 1925 and
26. A nest used by a goshawk in 1906,
13 and 1914 had a Great Horned Owl
tenant in 1915 and 1923, before a
shawk used the same nest again in
25.[46] Another nest was used by
shawks in 1913, Great Horned Owls in
14 and Great Gray Owls in 1915. One
e visited in 1951 contained three ac-
e Common Goldeneye nests in cavities
t were 4 and 6 feet distant, one above
other.[6]

Henderson found at least 14 nests of the Great Gray Owl. The master's thesis of K.M. Collins listed only 72 Great Gray nests in all of North America to that time and showed that between 1913 and 1925, at the height of his efforts, Henderson found more gray owl nests (13) than all other collectors in North America combined.[4]

Henderson politely corrected a misidentification made by F.B. Phillips, who claimed to have found a Rusty Blackbird nest in North Dakota. Henderson pointed out the different eye color of the two birds, the Rusty with a bright yellow iris, but also noted that all of his 14 Brewer's Blackbird nests on dry land near Belvedere had a lining of horsehair while not one of the 32 nests, all near water, of the Rusty Blackbird in the same area had a horsehair or moosehair lining.[57]

By waiting, often for hours, for a good enough view of the adults to make

at Gray Owl with young

R.E. Gehlert

identification certain, Henderson only rarely collected the adult bird at a nest for identification purposes; the Short-billed Dowitcher was one of the rare exceptions.[3] All eggs were tested in water before he left the nest site; if the egg floated, this meant it was in advanced incubation, and was immediately returned to the nest.[3]

Henderson gave up egg collecting in 1954 and retired into Barrhead in 1957. In 1959 a banquet was held in his honor by the Barrhead Chamber of Commerce. Unable to attend due to illness, he was presented at his home with an autographed copy of *Birds of Alberta* by the president of the Chamber of Commerce and the local Member of Parliament.[8] Following his death on 10 October 1963, Annie Henderson sold his collection of 8000 eggs of 930 species, many obtained through world-wide exchanges,

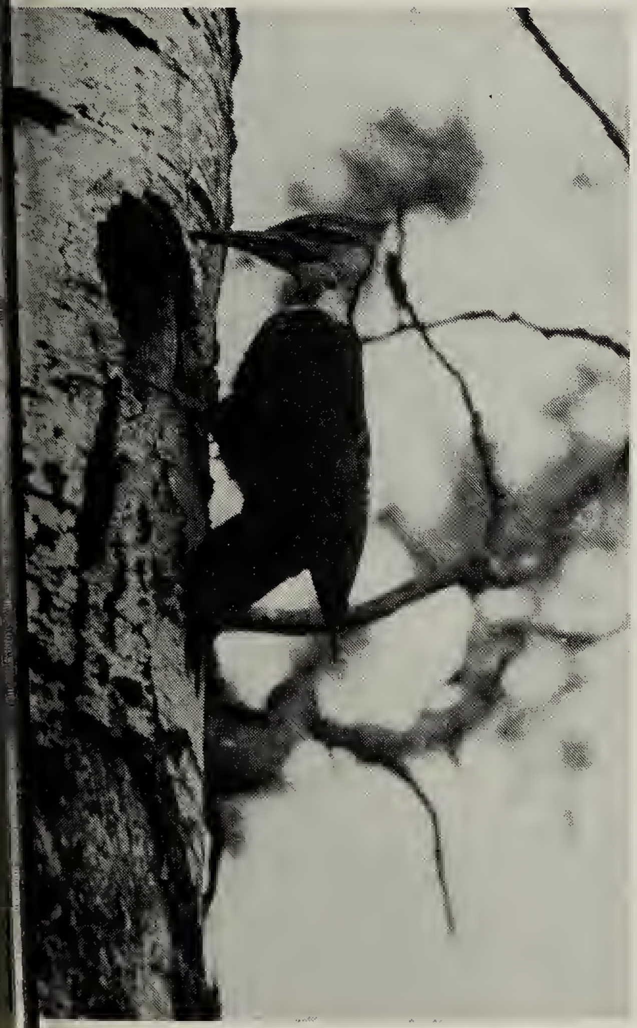
to Werner Haller of Switzerland.[8] [9]
small portion of his collection remain
California in the WFVZ where, at the ti
of a week's inventory in November 19
there were 314 Henderson sets of
species, including Common Loon
sets), Northern Goshawk (7), Bro
winged Hawk (3), Lesser Yellowlegs (1
Solitary Sandpiper (15), Short-bil
Dowitcher (2), Bonaparte's Gull
Northern Hawk Owl (5), Great Gray
(6), Boreal Owl (2), Pileated Woodpe
(9), Gray Jay (14) and Rusty Black
(16). In Canada, there are Henderson
in the ROM for Canvasback, Redh
Ring-necked Duck, Lesser Scaup, Wh
winged Scoter, Common Goldene
Bufflehead, Northern Goshawk, R
tailed Hawk, Spruce Grouse, Ameri
Coot, Lesser Yellowlegs, Solit
Sandpiper (2), Wilson's Phalaro
Franklin's Gull, Bonaparte's Gull, G

Archibald and Annie Henderson *Anonym* orned Owl, Northern Hawk Owl, Gray y (2), Bohemian Waxwing (2), Chipping parrow, Song Sparrow, Red-winged lackbird, and Rusty Blackbird.

Henderson's achievements are com- emorated in the subspecific name, *Lim- odromus griseus hendersoni.*

cknowledgements

We wish to thank Lloyd Kiff and Ray uigley of the Western Foundation of rtebrate Zoology [WFVZ], Alison Vic- r-Andors of the American Museum of tural History [AMNH], Philip H.R. pney of the Provincial Museum of Al- rta [PAM], and Ross D. James of the yal Ontario Museum [ROM] for many dnesses during our visits to those in- tutions. Lloyd Kiff also offered con- uctive criticism. Mary I. Houston lped in the recording of data at WFVZ. fessor Otto Hohn of Edmonton kindly vided photocopies of relevant pages m the two local Barrhead area histories, the treasured mimeographed autobiography of Henderson, and a photograph of Henderson and his wife. A. Douglas Henderson provided a photograph of his father. Other libraries and museums provided assistance in many ways.



ted Woodpecker Larry Morgotch

[1] BARNES, R.M. 1936. November weather in Alberta. Mallards wintering in north. *Oologist* 53:11-12.

[2] BARRHEAD AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY. 1967. Trails Northwest [A.D. Henderson mentioned on pp. 51-55].

[3] BARRHEAD HISTORY BOOK COMMITTEE 1978. The Golden Years. [On pp. 71-72, reprints "All his eggs are in one basket" from the *Edmonton Journal*, March 1952].

[4] COLLINS, K.M. 1980. Aspects of the biology of the Great Gray Owl. M.Sc. thesis, University of Manitoba, 219 pp.

[5] CONGREVE, W.M. 1949. Miscellanea [re A.D. Henderson's trip to muskeg and views of A.C. Bent]. *Oologist's Record* 23:28-32.

[6] CONGREVE, W.M. 1952. Miscellanea [re A.D. Henderson]. *Oologist's Record* 26:14.

[7] CONGREVE, W.M. 1959. Miscellanea [re A.D. Henderson]. *Oologist's Record* 33:16.

[8] CONGREVE, W.M. 1959. Tribute to an eminent oologist. *Oologist's Record* 33:40.

[9] CONGREVE, W.M. 1959. Miscellanea [sale of A.D. Henderson's egg collection to Werner Haller of Switzerland]. *Oologist's Record* 37:31.

[10] CONGREVE, W.M. 1964. Obituary: Archie D. Henderson. *Oologist's Record* 38:11-12.

[11] HENDERSON, A.D. 1915. Nesting of the Great Gray Owl in central Alberta. *Oologist* 32:2-7.

[12] HENDERSON, A.D. 1915. Drumming of the Ruffed Grouse. *Oologist* 32:117-118.

[13] HENDERSON, A.D. 1917. Nest and eggs of Western Horned Owl, Mar. 17, 1913 [photo]. *Oologist* 34:105.

[14] [HENDERSON, A.D.] 1917. From the far northwest. *Oologist* 34:156-157 + photo on cover.

[15] HENDERSON, A.D. 1918. A nest of Richardson's Owl. *Oologist* 35:66-71.

[16] HENDERSON, A.D. 1919. Nesting the American Hawk Owl. *Oologist* 36: 63.

[17] HENDERSON, A.D. 1920. Gol Eagle and Horned Owl. *Oologist* 37:12

[18] HENDERSON, A.D. 1920. Lo rarities. *Oologist* 37:132-134.

[19] HENDERSON, A.D. 1921. An af noon with the Holboell Grebe. *Co* 23:68-69.

[20] HENDERSON, A.D. 1921. Notes the Sharp-tailed Grouse. *Oologist* 38: 39.

Gray Jay, often called Canada Jay or Whiskey-jack *Wayne L*

[21] HENDERSON, A.D. 1921. Keen eyesight of the Northern Raven. *Oologist* 38:82-83.

[22] HENDERSON, A.D. 1922. Blue laws and young ornithologists. *Oologist* 39:44-45.

[23] HENDERSON, A.D. 1922. Nesting site, Solitary Sandpiper, Peace River, Alberta [photo]. *Oologist* 39:54.

[24] HENDERSON, A.D. 1922. An eagle on the woodpile. *Oologist* 39:61.

[25] HENDERSON, A.D. 1922. Legend of the three crows or Fools For Luck [verse]. *Oologist* 39:116.[6]

[26] HENDERSON, A.D. 1923. Snowy owl and coyote. *Oologist* 40:31.

[27] HENDERSON, A.D. 1923. Crane migration at Battle Prairie, Peace River district. *Oologist* 40:47.

[28] HENDERSON, A.D. 1923. Nesting of the Solitary Sandpiper. *Oologist* 40:55-56.

[29] HENDERSON, A.D. 1923. Further notes on the nesting of the Great Gray Owl. *Oologist* 40:126-127.

[30] HENDERSON, A.D. 1923. The return of the magpie. *Oologist* 40:142.

HENDERSON, A.D. 1923. Canada note. *Oologist* 40:180.

HENDERSON, A.D. 1923. Nesting habits of the Broad-winged Hawk. *Oologist* 40:182.

HENDERSON, A.D. 1924. Nesting habits of the American Goshawk. *Can. Field-Nat.* 38:8-9.

HENDERSON, A.D. 1924. The Canada Goose at home. *Can. Field-Nat.* 38:70-72.

HENDERSON, A.D. 1924. The note of the Ruddy. *Condor* 26:52.

[36] HENDERSON, A.D. 1924. The Common Loon in Alberta. *Condor* 26:143-145.

[37] HENDERSON, A.D. 1924. The American Goldeneye. *Oologist* 41:2-6.

[38] HENDERSON, A.D. 1924. With canoe and camera on some Alberta lakes. *Oologist* 41:14-18 [photos on pp. 67,68,107,113,119,125].

[39] HENDERSON, A.D. 1924. Early nesting of Arctic Horned Owl. *Oologist* 41:42.

[40] HENDERSON, A.D. 1924. A nest of the Solitary Sandpiper. *Oologist* 41:132-133,137.

[41] HENDERSON, A.D. 1925. An unusual nest of Mallard. *Can. Field-Nat.* 39:44.

[42] HENDERSON, A.D. 1925. With the early breeders. *Oologist* 42:50-57; photos 43:36-37, 56,57.

[43] HENDERSON, A.D. 1926. Bonaparte's Gull nesting in Northern Alberta. *Auk* 43:288-294.

[44] HENDERSON, A.D. 1926. The Common Loon in Alberta. *Condor* 28:143-145.

[45] HENDERSON, A.D. 1926. The voice of the Old-squaw. *Condor* 28:173.

[46] HENDERSON, A.D. 1927. New tenants in old nests. *Oologist* 44:166-168.

[47] HENDERSON, A.D. 1927. Letter to the editor [re 27 sets of Goshawk eggs]. *Oologist's Record* 7:5-6.

[48] HENDERSON, A.D. 1927. Nesting habits of the Lesser Yellowlegs. *Oologist's Record* 7:13-15.

[49] HENDERSON, A.D. 1928. Birds of the muskegs. *Oologist's Record* 8:8-12.

[50] HENDERSON, A.D. 1929. Bears and hawks' nests. *Condor* 31:74-75.

[51] HENDERSON, A.D. 1930. The Connecticut warbler in Alberta. *Oologist* 47:64-65 [photo 47:31].

[52] HENDERSON, A.D. 1931. The Long-billed Curlew at Belvedere, Alberta. *Auk* 48:418.

[53] HENDERSON, A.D. 1933. Sandhill cranes nesting in the muskegs. *Oologist* 50:18-20.

[54] HENDERSON, A.D. 1936. Egg collecting or hole collecting? *Oologist* 53:40-42.

[55] HENDERSON, A.D. 1936. Field notes of 1925. *Oologist* 53:116-124; 129-131.

[56] HENDERSON, A.D. 1937. Proof reading five hundred miles from home. *Oologist* 54:8-9.

[57] HENDERSON, A.D. 1937. Concerning Blackbirds, Rusty and Brewers. *Oologist* 54:46-48.

[58] HENDERSON, A.D. 1941. The breeding waders of the Belvedere district, Alberta, Canada. *Oologist* 58:14-19.

[59] HENDERSON, A.D. 1958. Life history of A.D. Henderson, Belvedere oologist, 1898-1958. 3pp. privately mimeographed.

[60] HOUSTON, C.S., BECHARD, M.J. and P.H.R. STEPNEY. 1984. Thomas Edmund Randall, nest-finder supreme. *Blue Jay* 42:226-232.

[61] KONDLA, N.G. 1975. Some obsc Alberta ornithological publications an revised list of the publications of A Henderson. *Alberta Naturalist* 5:34-36.

[62] NERO, R.W. 1980. The Great G Owl: Phantom of the Northern For Washington: Smithsonian. p. 65.

[63] RANDALL, T.E. 1928. Are yo "lucky" collector? *Oologist* 45:47-48.

[64] RANDALL, T.E. 1962. Breeding ha of Bonaparte's Gull, pp. 231-234 *In*: Bannerman. The Birds of the British Is V. 12. London: Oliver and Boyd.

[65] ROWAN, W. 1932. The status of dowitchers with a description of a new species from Alberta and Manitoba. 49:14-35.

[66] SCOTT, J.E. 1948. Three weeks on muskegs. *Oologist's Record* 22:33-44.

[67] STREET, J.F. 1923. On the nes grounds of the Solitary Sandpiper and Lesser Yellow-legs. *Auk* 40:577-583.

[68] TAVERNER, P.A. 1926. Ornitholog investigations near Belvedere, Albe 1926. Annual Report for 1926, *Bulletin tional Museum of Canada* 50:84-104.

WHOOPING CRANE VIEWING TOUR — 6 OCTOBER 199

The endangered Whooping Crane is a most spectacular bird to see, being the ta bird in North America. The annual Society tour to view migrating Whooping Cr will depart from Saskatoon on Saturday, 6 October, 1990. The tour will travel passenger van and depart about 8:30 a.m. for a tour of up to 400 km in length. plan to view some Whoopers in the morning and then observe concentrations of ge and Sandhill Cranes at sunset. Previous tours have witnessed the thrilling spectacl 10,000 Sandhill Cranes arriving on the river at sunset. We will be using our Soci spotting scope so that participants should get a good view of the Whooping Cra without disturbing the birds. The tour usually ends about 9:00 p.m.

The tour price, including lunch and transportation, is $65. to SNHS memb Application forms are available by phoning **(306) 955-3242, 343-1148** or **665-1** **in Saskatoon** or **757-4476 in Regina**. Application forms are also available by wri **SNHS, Box 4348, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 3W6**

ALBINO COMMON LOON

MURRAY WAGNER, 248 Carpathia Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba. R3N 1S9

On 4 July 1988 a partial albino Com- on Loon was sighted on Winnange ke, Ontario at lat. 49°44′N, long. °41′W. The sighting was made at about 00 h, from a canoe, in clear, calm nditions.

The albino individual was swimming in group with three other adult Common ons. They were moving slowly, peri- ically thrusting their heads under ter. As the author approached, they gan to make the irritable clucking their cies typically makes at the slow ap- ach of people. They, again typically, gan to dive as the observation distance reased further. Individuals dispersed ile underwater. The albino bird was the first to dive and its behavior was discernibly different from that of its npanions. After a second, more onged dive the albino was some dis- e from the canoe and we umed our respective derings.

subsequently learned that r sightings of an albino loon made on the same lake ng 1988. One occurred in June, approximately 6 km -northwest of the 4 July ing. The second was in ust approximately 3 km west of the location of the sighting.

minimum distance of my vation of the partial albino was about 40 m, and graphs were taken with a nm lens (not suitable for duction). The bird was not ly white, but had light plumage where Common are normally black. The bill was black. The loon(s) sighted in June and August were similarly described.

Although albinism is a widely known phenomenon, its frequency among wild populations is largely undocumented. A review of the *Zoological Record* from 1954 to 1987/88 disclosed only one reference to albinism in the genus *Gavia*, in France.[1] The type of sightings made at Winnange Lake appear to be extremely rare in birding literature.

Acknowledgements

Thank-you to Barry Catt for providing details on the June and August 1988 sightings.

---

[1] COLIN, D. and C. STEERMAN 1981. Red-throated Diver with partial albinism in France in November 1981. *Dutch Birding* 3(4):118.

Common Loon displaying *Wayne Shiels*

HARLEQUIN DUCK IN MANITOBA: AN UPDATE

PETER TAYLOR, P.O. Box 597, Pinawa, Manitoba, R0E 1L0 and JONATHA
THOMPSON, Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, University of Missouri,
Stephens Hall, Columbia, Missouri. 65211

Introduction

In 1973 McNicholl reviewed ten observations of the Harlequin Duck in Manitoba.[10] Of the ten, three were on the Hudson Bay coast, one was near The Pas, and six were in south-central Manitoba. Dates were lacking for three reports; the remainder consisted of two summer records at Churchill, and three spring and two fall records inland. All were single birds, except for three at Shoal Lakes in spring 1898, and two immatures at The Pas in September 1950.

Recent records indicate that the Harlequin Duck now occurs regularly in small numbers at Churchill, mainly in summer, and is probably a regular fall migrant (albeit very rare) in the south. Our interest was sparked by the presence of an adult male at Seven Sisters Falls hydroelectric dam in southeastern Manitoba (50°7′N, 96°1′W) in summer 1988. Here, we review recent observations of Harlequins in the province, with special attentio
the Seven Sisters Falls record, and disc
possible origins of these birds.

Summer Record at Seven Sisters Falls

The Seven Sisters Falls bird was fo
swimming in the tail-race of the dam
Mel Dagg, who reported it in his outd
sports column in the Winnipeg Free Pr
6 August 1988. Dagg had identified i
13 or 14 July, and possibly also saw i
1 July (pers. comm. to Taylor). The d
was independently discovered
Thompson on the evening of 24 July 1
as it was foraging in the rocky p
below the dam. The bird was obser
over 2 hours during which it f
downstream several times, only to re
to the tail-race waters where it prefe
to feed. Observation and photograph
the ornately colored drake Harle
were facilitated by its unwary nature
1.) This lack of concern about ma

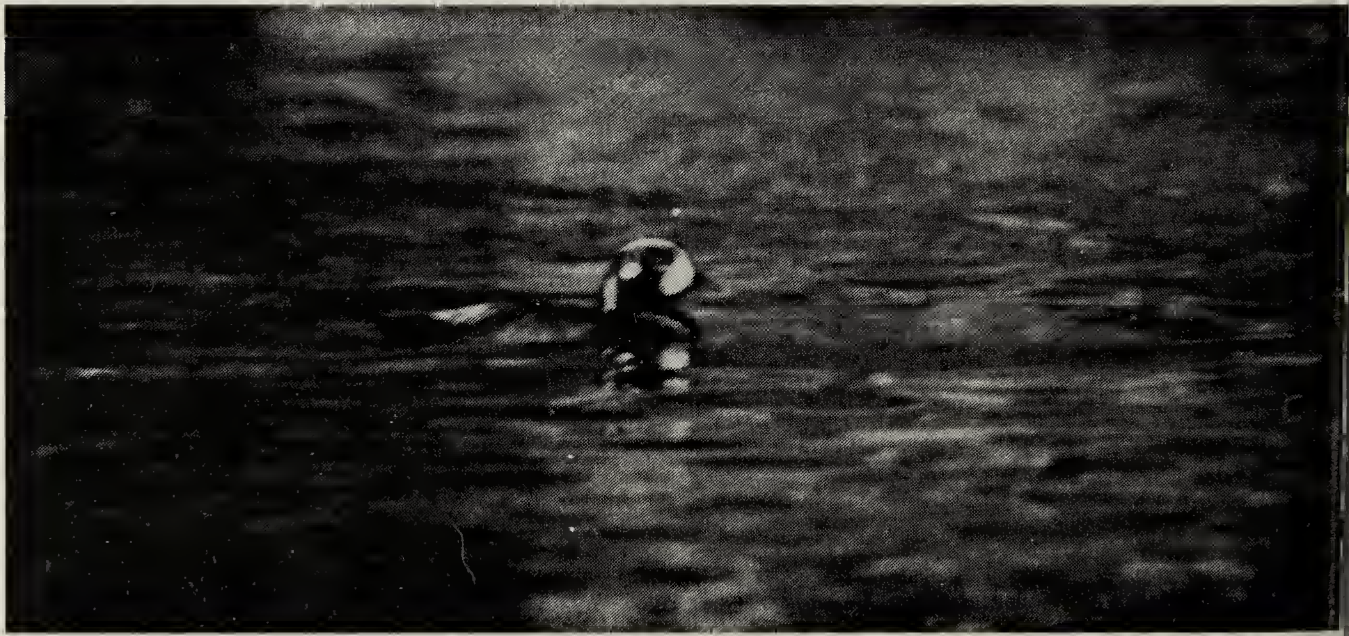


Figure 1. *Harlequin Duck at Seven Sisters Falls dam, Manitoba (6 August 1988)*

xhibited by Harlequin Ducks iroughout their range, and probably ems from the fact that they are not a equently hunted species."[11]

The Harlequin was still present on 6 ugust 1988, when Taylor found it resting side a rocky pool below the dam, and ter photographed it swimming in the ol. It frequented this site until at least 8 igust 1988, and was also seen by Mar- Siepman. No further visits were made ntil early September, when the bird uld not be found.

When seen by Dagg and Thompson in y, the Harlequin appeared to be in full ernate plumage. In August, however, it wed evidence of advanced prebasic lt in the body plumage, although it was l capable of flight. At this later date, the dy markings were reduced and faded ing the body plumage a sooty or lead- lored appearance. The head and neck cts were in the early stages of molt and still appeared relatively distinct. The lower neck tract still displayed a well defined, nearly complete white collar marking which is much reduced in the drab basic plumage.[1]

This is the first record of a Harlequin Duck in southern Manitoba in either July or August. There is a precedent, however, since a male was photographed on 11 July 1985 at an island in Lake of the Woods, near the Ontario-Minnesota boundary approximately 25 km from Manitoba.[7] It was reported as the first summer record for Minnesota, but another male was observed in the northeastern corner of the state 3 days earlier.[4] The Harlequin Duck is a rare but regular migrant and winter visitor in that state, primarily on Lake Superior.[4] Also, a female was seen by M.M. Tremaine, 13-14 July 1966, on the Puskwakau River in east-central Saskatchewan.[10] [16] There is a more recent summer record near Hafford, Saskatchewan, where M. Wiercinski saw a

le 1. HARLEQUIN DUCK RECORDS IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA, 1977-1988*

es	*Location*	*Reference*
9 Nov. 1977	Victoria Beach, L. Winnipeg (LW)	Knapton et al. (1978)
ct. 1979	Grand Beach, LW	AB 34:173 (1980)**
7 Nov. 1979	Lockport, Red River	AB 34:173 (1980)
ct. 1980	Lockport, Red River	AB 35:195 (1981)
Nov. 1983	Grand Beach, LW	AB 38:215 (1984)
ept. 1984	Lake Manitoba Narrows	W. Neily, pers. comm.
7 Oct. 1984	Grand Marais, LW	R.F. Koes, pers. comm.
v. 1984	Grand Marais, LW	R.F. Koes, pers. comm.
ct. 1986	Patricia Beach, LW	AB 41:104 (1987)
v. 1986	Grand Beach, LW	AB 41:104 (1987)
Nov. 1987	Victoria Beach, LW	AB 42:92 (1988)***
.-8 Aug. 1988	Seven Sisters Falls, Winnipeg River	This article
1 Nov. 1988	Pinawa road bridge, Winnipeg R.	R. Tkachuk, pers. comm.
June 1989	Steinbach sewage lagoons	D. Fast, pers. comm.
e 1989	Pine Falls, Winnipeg R.	P. Killeen, fide R.F. Koes
2 Nov. 1989	Victoria Beach, LW	R.F. Koes, pers. comm.

sightings were single birds except for the 7-15 Nov. 1987 observation where three irds were observed

B = *American Birds*

ncorrectly cited as Oak Hammock Marsh

male 11 July 1984. Spring records in Saskatchewan, Minnesota and southern Manitoba all extend into June.[4] [10]

Recent Records Elsewhere in Southern Manitoba

A female or immature male Harlequin at Victoria Beach, Lake Winnipeg, 12-19 November 1977, was apparently the first seen in southern Manitoba since 1963.[8] [10] Since then, however, there have been sightings in 8 of 12 years from 1978-1989. All known records are listed in Table 1. By coincidence, one sighting (November 1988) included a female or immature male on the Winnipeg River, just 3 km downstream from Seven Sisters Falls dam.

Most of the recent Harlequin sightings were between late October and late November either on Lake Winnipeg or major rivers (Red and Winnipeg) draining into that lake. All fall records involved females or immature males, whereas the two June 1989 records, like the Seven Sisters bird, were adult males. Most were singles, but a group of three was found by Koes and seen by many others at Victoria Beach, 7-15 November 1987 (precisely the same location as the 1977 bird). Five Harlequins, an unprecedented total, were seen in North Dakota in fall 1987.[9]

This increased frequency of Harlequin records in southeastern Manitoba since 1977 parallels an increase in observations of Surf Scoters and Black Scoters in the region.[14] At least in part, this reflects recent interest in seabird watching around the large lake systems of central Canada. There is some indication, however, of a possible increase in wintering Harlequin ducks on the lower Great Lakes since 1981, so a real increase in the number of Harlequins in southern Manitoba is possible.[19] Only a tiny fraction of Manitoba's lake and river shoreline is regularly visited by birders, so annual occurrence in late fall is likely.

Recent Records at Churchill

The first well-documented record o
Harlequin Duck at Churchill occurre
recently as 1970, but the species
occurs there regularly in small numb
with a maximum count to date of
birds.[10] [12] [18] Nearly all Churchill sigh
have been in rocky areas near the C
chill River mouth at Cape Merry (Fig
Representative records, which ex
from June to October, are listed in T
2. This increase in sightings prob
reflects a real increase in numbers.
though Churchill has become extren
popular with birding tours in recent y
its bird-life had been studied in s
detail for several decades prior to 1
and the Harlequin was unlikely to
overlooked.[5]

Unfortunately, early records of H
quin Ducks from the Hudson and Ja
Bay region lack precise locality d
E.E. Thompson cites an interesting re
by Hutchins in 1782 that Harlequins
on small rivers about 90 miles inland
the Hudson Bay coast.[15] This report
be traced to Hutchins' sojourn at
Albany, Ontario, based on a searc
Hudson Bay Company archives in
nipeg (W.P. Neily, pers. comm.). Free
mentions one specimen collected i
Belcher Islands in 1927.[2] The cl
known breeding locality to Church
near the Quebec shore of Hudson
This population is disjunct from
known eastern breeding range, whic
tends to eastern Baffin Island and Un
Bay on the north coast of Quebec.[3]

Possible Origins for Manitoba Ha
quin Ducks

Harlequin Ducks exhibit a patchy
discontinuous distribution in N
America. There are two fairly
defined subpopulations. The Atlant
eastern Harlequin Duck popula
breeds from Baffin Island south to N
foundland, and winters primarily fron
outer Gulf of St. Lawrence south to
Island, New York.[6] [11] The more num

ble 2. HARLEQUIN DUCK RECORDS AT CHURCHILL, MANITOBA 1977-1988*

te	*Number/Sex*	*Reference*
uly 1977	4m, 3f	Walton et al.[18]
Sept. 1977	3f (? imm. m)	AB 32:221 (1978)**
June 1978	1m	T.H. Davis, pers. comm.
July 1979	6m, 2f	AB 33:872 (1979)
Aug. 1980	9 unspecified	AB 35:195 (1981)
ct. 1982	5 unspecified	AB 37:193 (1983)
June 1985	1 unspecified	M. Masse & D. Cargill, fide R.F. Koes
June 1985	1m	G. McCaskie & P. Lehman, fide R.F. Koes
ly 1986	1m, 1f	R.F. Koes, pers. comm.
ly 1988	6m, 2f	R.F. Koes, pers. comm.
June 1989	1m, 1f	R. Bowers & G. Langham, fide R.F. Koes
une - 9 July 1989	2m	D. Hatch & R.F. Koes, pers. comm.
ct. 1989	1f (? imm. m)	C. Johnson, pers. comm.

t a comprehensive list
B = *American Birds*

cific or western Harlequin Duck pulation breeds from near the arctic st of the Yukon along the upper coas- plain of Alaska south to northern ifornia and eastward through interior th America to Alberta south through ntana. Most of the western birds ter along the Pacific coast from the tian Islands to northern California.[6,11] spite reports by some sources, individuals from these two populations cannot be reliably distinguished based upon variation in plumage or body morphology.

Most Harlequin Ducks sighted in southern Manitoba in both summer and fall probably arrive in the province as the result of postbreeding molt or dispersal movements from the western Harlequin

e 2. *Harlequin Ducks at Churchill, Manitoba (July 1988)* *Tom Will* population, particularly those birds breeding on the east slope of the Rockies in Alberta and the northwest United States. This would be an excellent explanation for the occurrence of adult male Harlequins in southern Manitoba. Male ducks often make extensive molt migrations to large lake systems which provide safety and abundant food resources during the flightless period.[13] Erratic movements are also documented for juvenile ducks during the postfledging period when young birds may move from the natal areas during periods of premigratory restlessness.

Another more speculative theory for the origin of Harlequins in southern Manitoba is the possibility of a small, but growing breeding population outside the known nesting range, perhaps in the river-braided boreal forest region east of Lake Winnipeg. Much of this region is characterized by habitat similar to that available to many of the interior dwelling Harlequin Ducks. Many of the fall sightings may represent birds moving south from these breeding areas through the Great Lakes region to eventually arrive on the Atlantic coast wintering areas. This pattern is often observed in Surf and Black scoters, Buffleheads, and Common Goldeneyes.[1] [14]

The Harlequin Ducks recorded during summer at Churchill, Manitoba may represent westward post-reproductive movements from birds breeding on the Ungava Peninsula or Baffin Island. Again, there is the potential that these birds are part of a small and widely scattered remnant breeding population in the Hudson Bay lowlands. Whatever its origins, the Harlequin Duck represents a welcome and ornate member of the avifauna of Manitoba.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Mel Dagg, Rudolf Koes, Wayne Neily, Ed Thompson, Ron Drobney, and the staff of Delta Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Station for in
mation and helpful comments.

[1] BELLROSE, F.C. 1976. Ducks, ge
and swans of North America. Stack
Books, Harrisburg, PA. 544 pp.

[2] FREEMAN, M.M.R. 1970. The bir
the Belcher Islands, N.W.T., Canada.
Field-Nat. 84:277-290.

[3] GODFREY, W.E. 1986. The bird
Canada, revised edition. Natl. Mus.
Sci., Ottawa. 595 pp.

[4] JANSSEN, R.B. 1987. Birds in
nesota. Univ. of Minn. Press, Minneap
352 pp.

[5] JEHL, J.R., Jr. and B.A. SMITH 1
Birds of the Churchill region, Manit
Spec. Publ. No. 1, Man. Mus. Man
Nature, Winnipeg. 87 pp.

[6] JOHNSGARD, P.A. 1978. Du
geese and swans of the world. Uni
Nebraska Press, Lincoln. 404 pp.

[7] JOHNSTON, A. 1985. Summer re
of a Harlequin Duck. *Loon* 57:135.

[8] KNAPTON, R.W., R.F. KOES an
TAYLOR 1978. Rare waterfow
southern Manitoba, 1977. *Blue Jay* 36
215.

[9] LAMBETH, D.O. 1988. The au
migration, August 1—November 30,
Northern Great Plains Region. *Am.*
42:94.

[10] McNICHOLL, M.K. 1973. Recor
the Harlequin Duck in Manitoba an
jacent regions. *Blue Jay* 31:150-152.

[11] PALMER, R.S. 1976. Handboo
North American birds. Vol. III. Yale
Press, New Haven and London. 560

[12] PITTAWAY, R. and R.W. NERO
Recent bird notes of interest for Chu
Manitoba. *Blue Jay* 29:60-63.

[13] SALOMONSEN, F. 1968. The
migration. *Wildfowl* 19:5-24.

TAYLOR, P. and R.F. KOES 1987. Scoter migration in southeastern Manitoba, 1975-1986. *Blue Jay* 45:166-171.

THOMPSON, E.E. 1981. The birds of Manitoba. *Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus.* 13:457-643.

TREMAINE, M.M. 1966. Saskatchewan revisited. *Blue Jay* 24:182-183.

VICKERY, P.D. 1988. Distribution and population status of the Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) wintering in eastern North America. *Wilson Bull.* 100:119-126.

[18] WALTON, K. and D.I. MACLACHLAN 1978. Third record of a Harlequin Duck at Churchill, Manitoba. *Blue Jay* 36:45.

[19] WEIR, R.D. 1988. The winter season, December 1, 1987—February 29, 1988, Ontario Region. *Am. Birds* 42:257.

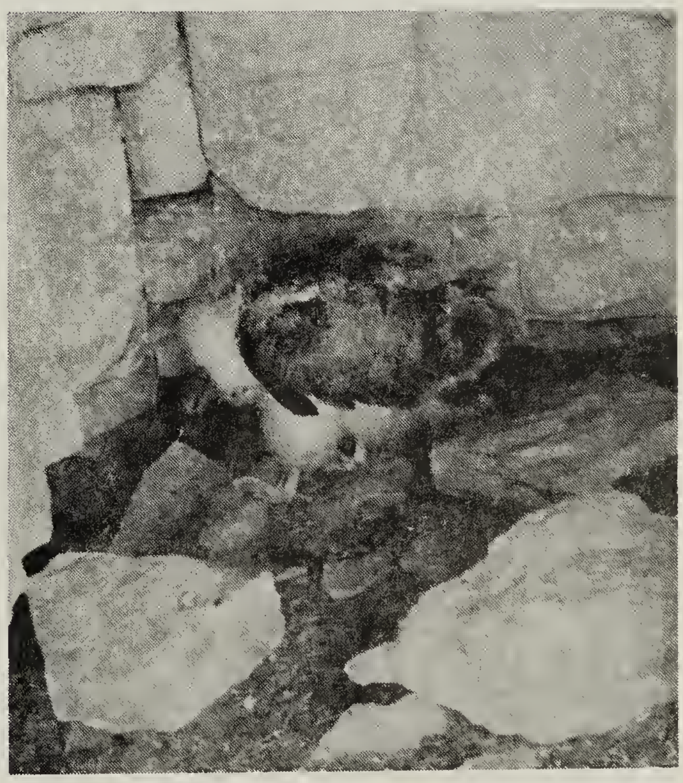
URKEY VULTURES IN THE BIG MUDDY

ROL F. BJORKLUND, 3634 McCallum Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4S 0S5

uring the summer of 1989 two Turkey lture nests were found in the Big ıddy Valley of southern Saskatchewan the author and Martin Bailey. Both ts were located in rock outcroppings dry hillsides.

small cave under the lower edge of a f held the young at one site. Although ing into the cave was made difficult ause of the narrow opening and the ht incline leading to the flat dirt floor, tographs taken on 11 July 1989 show young covered in whitish fuzzy n with protruding black wing hers, black faces and whitish legs. landowner also photographed the ng when they emerged from the cave the end of July. He noted that he first them flying in mid-August and that remained in the area until the very weather began in December (pers. m.).

the second site the actual nest was found although a thorough search made of the rocky outcropping re the adults were ever vigilant. On a equent visit to the site on 25 August , two young were perched on top of the rocks and photos were taken. Their heads were black and legs gray. A few wisps of down still stuck out in one or two places on their necks and backs. These birds were capable flyers.



Young Turkey Vulture *Tim Lichter*

BIRDS OF THE CRANE LAKE, SASKATCHEWAN AREA, 1983 – 1984

ANTHONY L. LANG, Department of Zoology, University of Toronto, Toro
Ontario. M5S 1A1

While employed as a summer field assistant for Ducks Unlimited Canada in 1983 and 1984, the author aided in research at various Ducks Unlimited projects in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta. A great deal of time was spent at Crane Lake, Saskatchewan, a large marsh which lies northeast of Piapot and just north of the Trans-Canada Highway. In the past, Crane Lake was noted for its abundance of birds, especially waterfowl.[2, 3, 8] Water levels have ranged from a permanent, large, shallow lake 1-3 m deep to being completely dry in several years, due to low levels of spring runoff and precipitation, high rates of evaporation, and irrigation from the Bear and Piapot creeks flowing into the southern side of the lake.[4, 8]

In the recent past Crane Lake has been a shallow marsh less than 1 m deep but dry by the fall. In the fall of 1981, however, Ducks Unlimited Canada began construction on dykes to contain the remaining water in a smaller, deeper area in order to reduce evaporation and to provide high enough water levels to support emergent aquatic vegetation. A dyke of approximately 17 km in circumference ringing a central area of clay in the lake basin, with wing dykes extending along the delta of Piapot Creek, was completed in the fall of 1981. Approximately 40 artificial islands were constructed at this time. The dyke encloses a basin of 1,140 ha (Ducks Unlimited Completed Project Sheet).

The basin of Crane Lake covers much of Township 13, Range 23, West of the 3rd Meridian. It is the terminal basin for Piapot Creek and local inflow, and lies on the southern edge of the Great Sand H
The vegetation surrounding the a
enclosed by the dyke consists primaril
native grassland in the lake basin (inc
ing large areas of Foxtail Barley, *Hord*
jubatum) and grassland and o
shrubland in the stabilized sand du
that surround much of the basin.

The vegetation within the dyke du
1983 and 1984 consisted primarily of
communities: one of Prairie Bulrush (
pus paludosus) and another of Great
rush (*S. acutus*). Within each commu
the other species of bulrush was pre
as were Common Cattail (*Typha latif*
Saline Bulrush (*S. nevadensis*),
Spikerush (*Eleocharis palustris*). In
summer of 1984 Foxtail Barley bega
invade the prairie bulrush commu
The area within the dyke was al
completely overgrown with emer
vegetation in both years except
ditches along the entire length of
dykes and the moats surrounding th
tificial islands.

In 1983 water levels in the Prairie
rush community ranged from
proximately 30 cm in May to 0-5 c
August. In the Great Bulrush commu
water levels ranged from 70 cm in M
approximately 40 cm in August.
moats and ditches held water to a m
mum depth of 1.5 m. Little snow f
the area during the winter of 1983-84
rainfall during the spring of 1984
below normal. As a result, water lev
May of 1984 were virtually uncha
from the previous August. By the f
week of July water remained only in s
of the island moats.

The bird observations on some 61
cies presented here were made in-
entally during the course of breeding
k pair counts, duckling brood counts,
etation transects, aerial duck counts,
nest searches of artificial islands from
y to August. The marsh was visited for
ays on average approximately every
days in 1983, and was visited for 2
s every 7 days in 1984 until 18 July.
st of the observations were made from
ring dyke around the marsh and from
dykes along Piapot Creek leading into
south side of the marsh. As a result
do not provide a complete picture of
number of bird species and in-
duals that may have been within the
sh. In addition, difficult shorebird
era were not always identified down
pecies. Except where noted, the ob-
ations were made by the author.

rms of abundance were used in a
nner similar to Belcher, but were used
for the average abundance (not den-
during the observation period, for
breeding and nonbreeding species
observed.[1] The terms are defined as follows:

abundant - more than 500 individuals seen or heard in a single day.

very common - 101-500 in a single day

common - 26-100 seen in one day

fairly common - 6-25 seen in one day

uncommon - 1-5 observed in a single day, no more than 25 per season

rare - 1-5 in a single day, no more than 5 seen or heard per season

very rare - no more than 1 observed per season

EARED GREBE Fairly common. On 5 June 1983 a nesting colony was located in the Prairie Bulrush community near a Franklin's Gull colony. There were at least 25 Eared Grebe nests. Young were seen later in the nesting season. Epp

Grebe young and eggs in nest R.E.Gehlert and Waker saw an adult with young at Crane Lake in 1978.[5]

AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN Uncommon. Three pelicans were observed soaring over the marsh on 15 August 1983. One pelican was seen standing in open water a few cm deep in the center of the marsh on 26 June 1984. A group of 19 was seen on 18 July 1984 in some of the only open water, which was located at the very eastern end of the marsh in the inner ditch between the marsh and the dyke. Pelicans nested at Crane Lake in the past, although no individuals were observed by Epp and Waker in 1978.[7] [5]

AMERICAN BITTERN Uncommon. Adults were flushed occasionally and heard calling in the spring. A large, downy nestling, but no nest, was found on 29 July 1983. On 15 June 1984 an adult was heard calling.

GREAT BLUE HERON Uncommo
1983 adults were seen regularly i
ditches in July and August. On 28
1984 two groups of two were se
the outer ditches.

SNOWY EGRET Very rare. On 15
1984 an individual in flight crosse
dyke near the mouth of Piapot C
The neck was held in a tight curv
the bird was approximately the si
nearby Black-crowned Night-He
The black legs and contrasting y
feet were clearly visible through
binoculars at a distance of 30 m.
may be the same bird as that see
23 and 24 June 1984 at Old Wives
by other observers.[6]

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HER
Fairly common. In 1983 many a
were seen in May. On 5 June 19
nesting colony with an estimated
mum of 20 nests was found wit

American Bittern at nest R.E. G

anklin's Gull colony in the Great Bul-
ish community. Nests were con-
ucted of Great Bulrush stems and
ichored to the bulrushes at the water
ie. Young were photographed in the
est on 5 July 1983 by Thomasz
nkowsky. Many fledged juveniles
ere seen later in the summer. Small
mbers of adults were noted on 7 May
d 18 May 1984; on 26 June 1984
ge young were found in nests in the
lony.

DRA SWAN Rare from May to
gust. One bird was seen on 5 and 6
y 1983 in the deeper water at the
t end of the marsh. Thomasz
kowsky observed a flock of ap-
ximately 120 on 13 October 1983.

V GOOSE Uncommon. Six were
n on 7 May 1984.

DA GOOSE Common. Many
ed on flax bales placed in the marsh
on the artificial islands; many
ds were seen in both years.

-WINGED TEAL This species
fairly common in the breeding
on but groups of summering males
seen on 19 June 1983. They were
common in the flocks of
reeding ducks seen in July and
st of 1983. A few broods were
rved.

RD Very common throughout
bservation period. Many broods
seen. Large postbreeding flocks
the outer ditches in July and
st of 1983.

HERN PINTAIL Very common
hout the period. Many broods
seen. Large postbreeding flocks
seen in July and August of 1983,
ially on 12 August when several
flocks consisting of hundreds of
were observed.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL Very common. Many broods were observed. Seen in flocks in July 1983.

CINNAMON TEAL Uncommon. Two pairs were seen on 22 May 1983 in the ditch next to the dyke. On 4 June 1983 two males were seen in the ditch. One pair and one male were seen in the outer ditch west of the mouth of Piapot Creek on 19 May 1984. On 5 June 1984 one male was seen in the ditch and on 18 June 1984 one pair was seen in the north-central portion of the marsh. Apparent Blue-winged Teal broods were not examined closely to determine whether any of the hens were Cinnamon Teals. Bent saw one on 17 June 1905 at Crane Lake.[2]

NORTHERN SHOVELER Very common. One of the most numerous ducks in the ditches during the breeding season. Many broods were observed. On 18 May 1984 an albino shoveler flushed up with a male from the northeast part of the marsh. The male stayed close to the albino as if it were its mate. On 20 May 1984 the pair was flushed from the same spot and again the male stayed close to the albino. Based on these observations I concluded the albino was a female.

GADWALL Very common. Large numbers of paired birds were counted in late May and early June. Many broods were observed.

AMERICAN WIGEON Very common. Almost as common as the Mallard. Many broods were observed and flocks of postbreeding birds were seen on 12 August 1983.

CANVASBACK Fairly common. A few broods were seen.

REDHEAD Very common. The most numerous duck within the vegetated basin enclosed by the dyke. Several broods were seen.

RING-NECKED DUCK Very rare. One male was seen on 19 May 1984.

LESSER SCAUP Common. The most numerous diver in the ditches (which contained much of the deeper water in the marsh). Many broods were seen.

BUFFLEHEAD Uncommon. One pair was seen 5 May 1983. Three pairs and two males were seen on 22 May 1983. One male and a separate female were seen 4 June 1983. One pair was seen 19 June 1983 and on 6 July 1983 a first year male was seen. Six adults were seen on 16 June 1984.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER Rare. One pair was seen in the ditch west of the mouth of Piapot Creek on 8 May 1984.

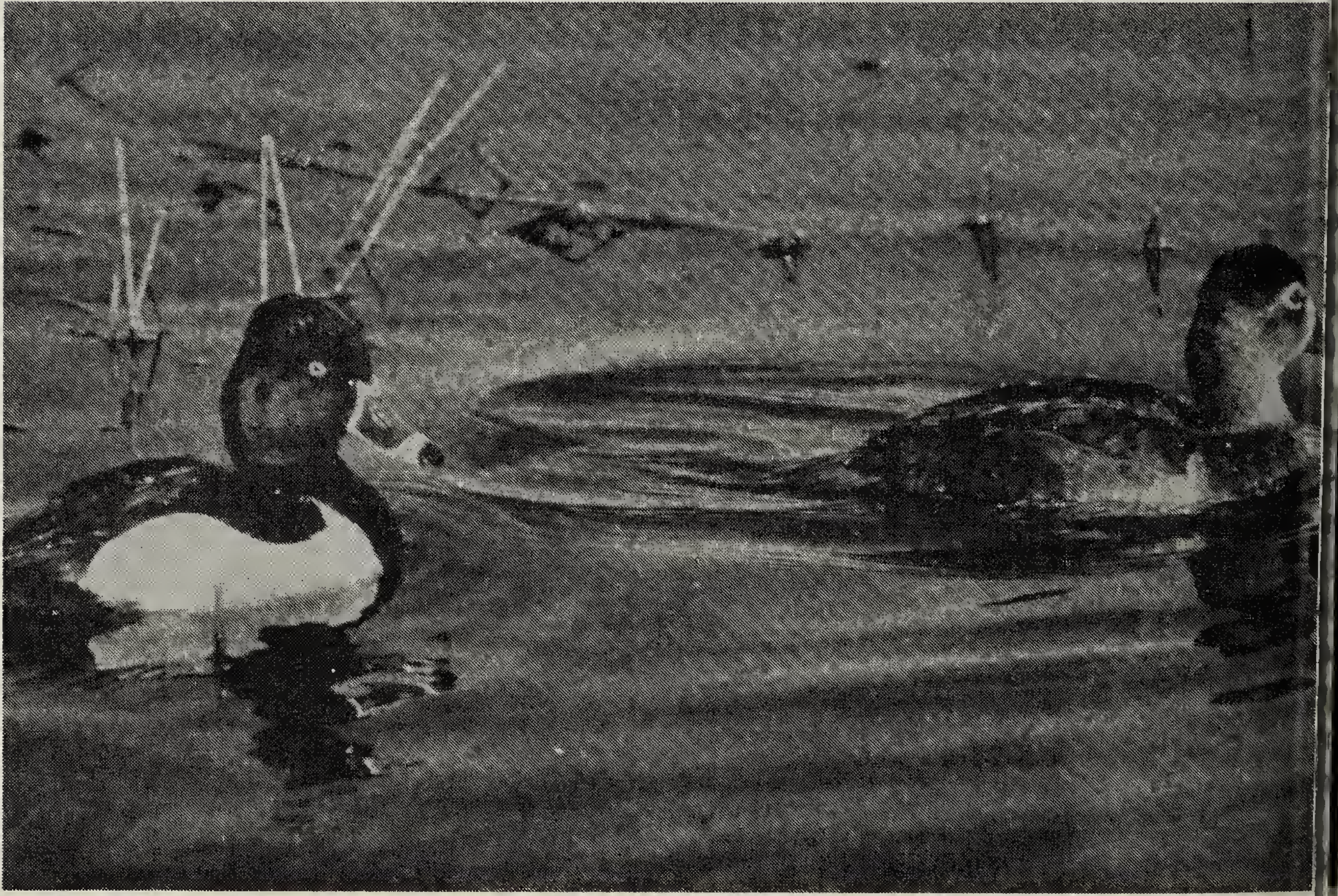
RUDDY DUCK A common breeder. Many broods were observed.

NORTHERN HARRIER Fairly comm
Seen frequently throughout the peri

SWAINSON'S HAWK Uncomm
Seen frequently in the area around
marsh. On 11 August 1983 one
flushed from the dyke with
American Coot in its talons. On 8
1984 one was observed south of
marsh near the Trans-Canada High
diving at a Ferruginous Hawk wh
was on the ground. These observat
were made in passing; subsequent
haviour was not observed.

One was flushed from the dyke o
May 1984 carrying a coot. On 19
1984 two were observed diving
flying Ferruginous Hawk which
flown near the pair's nest located
tree about 1 km south of the marsh

RED-TAILED HAWK Very rare. One
seen flying over a stand of Tremb
Aspen about 1 km north of the m
on 15 July 1983.



Ring-necked Duck *Fred Lah*

RRUGINOUS HAWK Uncommon.
ingle birds were seen south of the
narsh on 22 May, 15 July, and 15
ugust 1983 and 7, 8, and 19 May and
June 1984. Interactions with
wainson's Hawks were observed (see
wainson's Hawk).

RLIN Very rare. A female or imma-
ıre was seen on a fence about 1 km
uth of the marsh on 15 August 1983.

EGRINE FALCON Very rare. On 7
ay 1984 a Peregrine was seen in the
orning about 0.5 km south of the
arsh along Piapot Creek. It flew to a
nce on the dyke along the south side
the marsh, east of the mouth of Piapot
eek. In mid-afternoon, it was seen
ing rapidly southwards at an altitude
1-2 m over the ditch along the dyke
rdering the east side of Piapot Creek.
orebirds and ducks were flushing as
falcon flew along until it made a
dden stoop and struck a female teal
ich had fluttered up the side of the
ke. The falcon executed a near verti-
loop of about 2 m in diameter, and
ck the duck again while it was still
the dyke, causing the duck to flutter
wn the dyke almost to the water line.
falcon gained some altitude, struck
duck again, hovered momentarily,
landed on it. By this time the truck
taining the author and Thomasz
kowsky had been stopped and the
on was observed from a distance of
m with binoculars and a 25X spot-
scope. The falcon plucked the
k and fed on it for 10 minutes. We
drove closer to try to determine the
ies of prey but the falcon flew 50
outh down the dyke carrying the
k. When the falcon was ap-
ched again, it flew 50 m eastward,
endicular to the path of the truck
g the dyke. Observations were ter-
ted at this time.

IE FALCON Rare. On 14 August
, one was seen chasing a duck but when the duck hit the water, the falcon broke off the chase. Later the same day a Prairie Falcon was flushed from the dyke with a coot in its talons (possibly the same bird). One was seen the next day south of the marsh. On 21 May 1984 one was seen at the east end of the marsh.

SHARP-TAILED GROUSE Fairly common. A group was flushed from a dancing ground in the sandhills south of the marsh on 4 May 1983. Individuals were seen later in this area. On 10 June 1984, three were flushed from the same location.

AMERICAN COOT A very common breeder. Many nests were found and later, many young were seen.

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER Uncommon. Three were seen in one spot in the outer ditch around the marsh dyke on 4 June 1983. On 19 May 1984, two small groups were seen.

KILLDEER Common along the dyke around the marsh. This species likely nested on the dyke.

AMERICAN AVOCET Common along the dyke, on which it likely nested. On 7 May 1984 a group of 15 was seen feeding together.

YELLOWLEGS Spp. Fairly common. In 1983 both species were seen at the marsh from mid-July onwards. On 7 May 1984 unidentified yellowlegs were noted. Small flocks of Greater Yellowlegs were seen around the marsh on 26 June 1984.

WILLET Common along the dyke where it likely nested.

UPLAND SANDPIPER Uncommon. Two were seen near the Trans-Canada Highway about 7 km south of the marsh on 13 May 1984. One was seen on 19

May 1984 along the dyke bordering the south side of the marsh. Four were seen on 4 June 1984 on the dyke on the northern side of the marsh.

LONG-BILLED CURLEW Very rare. One was seen on the dyke on the north side of the marsh on 4 June 1984.

MARBLED GODWIT Common on the dyke, where it likely nested.

PEEPS (*CALIDRIS*) Spp. Very common in migration. In August of 1983 peeps were noted at the marsh. On 18 May 1984 many were seen around the marsh.

DOWITCHER Spp. Common in migration. On 7 and 8 May 1984 a flock was noted in the outer ditch. On 19 May 1984 two small groups were seen and on 11 July 1984 several small flocks were seen around the marsh.

COMMON SNIPE Rare. On 5 June 1984 one was seen in courtship flight ("winnowing"). On 15 June 1984 one was heard winnowing.

WILSON'S PHALAROPE Comr
around the marsh. On 2 June 1983
were observed copulating. This spe
also likely nested here, based on
occurrence of distraction disp
given by adult males.

FRANKLIN'S GULL Abundant. C
June 1983 a colony estimated to
clude approximately 400 pairs was
countered in dense stands of C
Bulrush in the east-central portio
the marsh. The nests contained eg
young. Later in the summer large
lings were found and fledged yo
were seen. On 19 May 1984 nests
found with none to two eggs and o
June 1984 large nestlings were no
Bent found three small colonie
Crane Lake in 1906.[1]

RING-BILLED GULL Fairly comr
This species was seen regularly aro
the marsh but no nests were found

HERRING GULL Very rare. On 13
tober 1983 Thomasz Sankowsky
one at the marsh.

Long-billed Curlew *Wayne*

RSTER'S TERN Rare. On 21 May 984, two were seen and heard flying ow over the center of the marsh.

ACK TERN Fairly common at the arsh. Several nests with eggs were und.

EAT HORNED OWL Very rare. One as seen on the dyke on 8 September 983 by Thomasz Sankowsky.

RROWING OWL Very rare. On 5 ay 1983 one was seen between the arsh and the sand hills, about 5 km uth of the marsh.

RT-EARED OWL Very rare. On ening of 10 June 1984 one was seen out 1 km south of the marsh diving a while at two coyotes which were out 15 m apart.

SH WREN Fairly common. In the ing of 1983 this species was heard ging frequently in Great Bulrush nds. A few unoccupied ("dummy"?) ts were found. On 19 May 1984 ing birds were noted.

GUE'S PIPIT Fairly common. This cies was often heard singing south e marsh.

MON YELLOWTHROAT Very . On 5 June 1984 one was singing e marsh.

R SPARROW Fairly common. species was heard singing fre- ntly south of the marsh.

BUNTING Rare. Four were seen of the marsh at the edge of the hills on 2 June 1983. On 4 June , one was seen in the same area.

NNAH SPARROW Fairly com- This species was often heard sing- uth of the marsh.

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD Very common. Many nests of this species with eggs and young were found in both years. Small groups were often seen feeding on the dyke.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Thomasz Sankowsky of Ducks Unlimited Canada for his additional bird observations and for his tolerance of my interest in the birds of Crane Lake. I would also like to thank Shirley Rushforth Guinn, also of Ducks Unlimited Canada, for permission to use observations of duck numbers in this note.

[1] BELCHER, M. 1980. Birds of Regina, revised ed. Special Publ. No. 12, Sask. Natural History Society, Regina.

[2] BENT, A.C. 1907. Summer birds of southwestern Saskatchewan. *Auk* 24:407-430.

[3] BENT, A.C. 1908. Summer birds of southwestern Saskatchewan. *Auk* 25:25-35.

[4] ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES 1981. Environmental impact statement, Crane Lake development, Saskatchewan. Prepared for Ducks Unlimited (Canada) by Environmental Management Associates, Calgary.

[5] EPP, H.T. and B.D. WAKER 1980. Terrestrial vertebrate fauna of the Great Sand Hills. pp. 75-89 *in*: H.T. EPP and L. TOWNLEY-SMITH (*Eds.*). The Great Sand Hills of Saskatchewan. Sask. Dept. of the Environment: Policy, Planning And Research Dept. 156 pp.

[6] GOLLOP, J.B. 1984. Prairie Provinces region, nesting season: June 1-July 31, 1984. *Am. Birds* 38(6):1031-1033.

[7] HOUSTON, C.S. 1962. Hazards faced by colonial birds. *Blue Jay* 20:74-77.

[8] HOUSTON, C.S. 1983. Birds and birders at Crane Lake, Saskatchewan. *Blue Jay* 41:194-199.

SASKATCHEWAN'S FIRST BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE

PAUL CHYTYK, 115 Rink Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4R 5W2

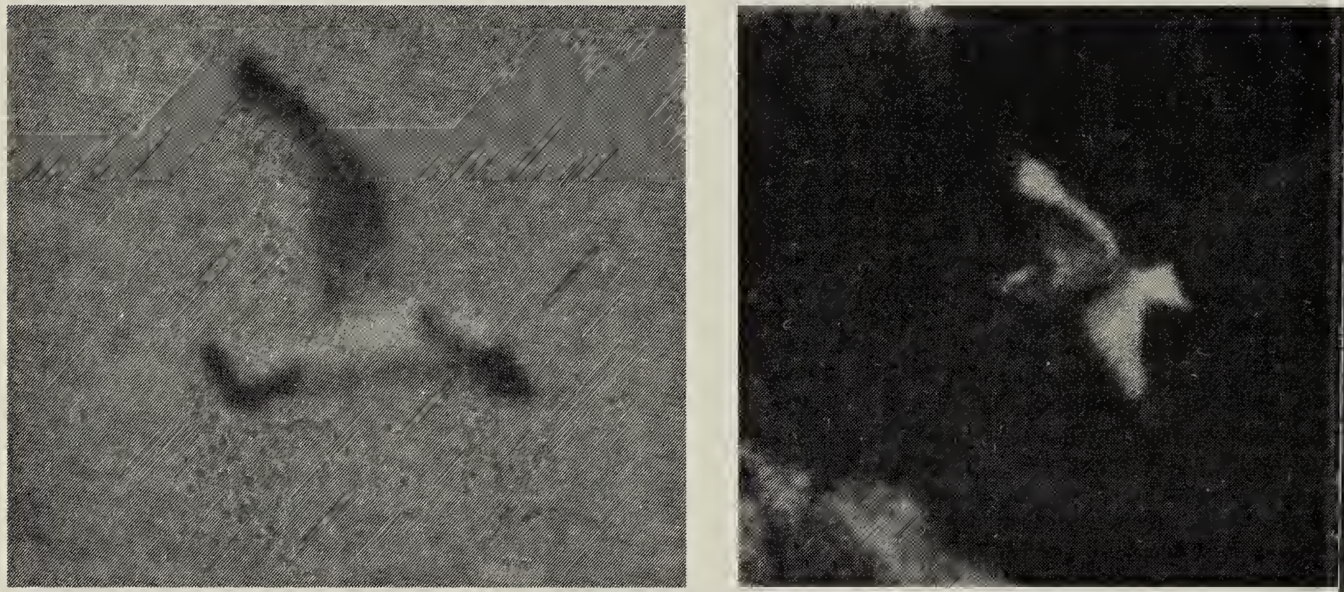


Figure 1. *Black-legged Kittiwake, two views* *Robert K*

The day of 13 November 1988 was overcast along the ice-edged shore of Buena Vista Beach at the south end of Last Mountain Lake. The -5°C temperature was made crisp by a breezy 15 kmph wind from the southeast. Freeze-up had begun 3 days previously and the newly formed ice-sheet had already made its way up to the eastern half of Buena Vista Beach. Markus Deutsch and I were birding with Robert Kreba in search of northern water birds that often show up during the last days before freeze-up.

Mark and I walked along the abandoned railway trestle which twists along the southern rim of the valley-enclosed lake, while Bob was over 1 km away, walking toward us from the west. It was approximately 2 p.m.; the sun was still veiled by thick clouds. As we scanned the ducks on the choppy water, a small to medium-sized white gull flew along the shore towards us. I pointed the bird out to Mark and we both glassed it with our binoculars expecting to see a Bonap Gull.

Instead, flying approximately 75 front of us, was a white gull with a spicuous black half-collar across the of its neck and a small black facial behind its eye. As the bird banked c to shore, it revealed a pale grey "sa across the centre of its back. The black of the outer primaries extende along its upper wing coverts to pierc centre of the grey saddle, formi broken black "M" across its back. I derparts were a clean white, which trasted with its boldly patterned back delicate thin black bill, black legs narrow black tail band were the other distinguishing characteristics elegant gull.

Bewildered as to the identity of the I anxiously asked, "What is it?" Ma exceptional birder from West Ger who was familiar with the species the Atlantic coast of Europe, calml

German word for "kittiwake," and ed to scan the ducks farther out on the er. Not understanding, I watched as bird came to rest on the edge of the not more than 20 m below our ated location. As I fumbled to get my scope on the bird before it flew away, ailed poor Mark to give me the bird's ish name. Through my scope I saw the perched bird possessed an ink- k slash of feathers through the centre folded grey wing. Mark, being very ogetic as he too scoped the bird, ined that he could not remember nglish translation for the bird's name. e bird lifted from its icy perch it odically made its way back towards ast and flew away from view.

er losing sight of the bird, I immedi- raced back towards the west, in rate search of Bob Kreba. After I Bob, we sprinted back to find a pointed-looking Mark, who had unable to relocate the bird. We ued to walk east in search of our rious quarry, but to no avail, as our pation gave way to frustration.

nty-five minutes had passed since and I had first seen the bird, when nly we caught sight of it skillfully uvering along the ice-edge in the e of the lake. We got our scopes on rd and watched as it meticulously its way towards us. As he scrambled his camera, Bob confirmed Mark's l identification by shouting, "It's a legged Kittiwake!"

bird circled in front of us for ap- ately 2 minutes as Bob finished off f film on the cooperative bird. With mm lens we knew that Bob had just ented the first Saskatchewan of a first-winter Black-legged Kit- (Fig. 1).

circling overhead, the kittiwake ued on its flight west and disap- from view. As we walked towards our vehicle, elated with our discovery, we once again saw the bird as it flew along the ice-encrusted shore. Once we arrived at our vehicle we were able to confirm our observations with reference to the National Geographic Society's *Field guide to the birds of North America*. After close inspection of the plates and text, there was no doubt as to the identity of the bird we had just seen; it was indeed a first-winter Black-legged Kittiwake.

After phoning other Regina birders, we decided to drive farther west hoping to relocate the bird at Regina Beach. Unsuccessful at Regina Beach, we drove farther west to Little Arm Bay, roughly 10 km from the original sighting. The time was now 4 p.m.; two hours had passed since Mark and I had first seen the bird. As we scanned Little Arm Bay with our scopes, we were amazed to find the kittiwake roosting in the water along the ice-edge!

Through Bob's 15-60x scope we had smashing views of the bird which rested less than 15 m in front of us. After studying it through our scopes, Mark and I commented that the bird's black collar appeared noticeably wider than when we first saw the gull roosting at Buena Vista Beach. We concluded that the bird's posture was exaggerating the width of its black collar and, subsequently, we did not think more of this observation.

Since the film had all been used at Buena Vista Beach, we were unable to take any more photographs of the roosting bird. Not wanting to frighten it away, we decided to leave the area, even though the bird appeared quite tame and indifferent towards our presence.

Carol Bjorklund and Martin Bailey were able to relocate the kittiwake at Little Arm Bay only 15 min. after we had left. They were able to obtain three photographs of the bird resting in the water. Unfortunately, the bird had moved to the opposite shore and the pictures taken with the 200 mm lens were not conclusive.

The next day was colder with temperatures dipping down to -8°C overnight. The ice-edge had advanced to Regina Beach, only 3.5 km away from Little Arm Bay where the kittiwake had last been seen. Buena Vista Beach was now totally frozen over. The winds had shifted overnight and were now coming from the northwest at 20 kmph.

That morning Tom Riffel located the kittiwake flying along the shore of Little Arm Bay at 10 a.m. He watched the bird as it hovered directly over the top of the ice-edge and then plummeted at a 90-degree angle to land on the ice — right next to a **second** first-winter Black-legged Kittiwake!

He observed the two birds for approximately 20 min. roosting "bill to bill" from one another. He noted that one of the kittiwakes had a definitely wider and darker black half-collar than the other. This suggested that the kittiwake that we had seen the day before at Little Arm Bay (which we thought had a thicker collar than the bird we saw at Buena Vista Beach), was indeed a second kittiwake. Tom showed the kittiwakes to two local residents of Kinookimaw Beach and then he returned to Regina Beach to notify other Regina birders.

Trevor Herriot was the last person to see the kittiwakes on 14 November, when he found one of the birds at Little Arm Bay at 5 p.m. He noted that the bird he saw had a very large, solid black collar. After he had watched it for 10 min. roosting in the water, the bird flew upward and landed roughly 10 m up on the shore among some fallen trees. Previously, the kittiwakes had always been seen resting in the water close to the ice-edge, or standing on the ice-shelf. Trevor continued to watch the bird on the shore for another 10 min. until dusk.

That night the temperature dropp -12°C and encased Little Arm Bay steel-blue sheet of ice. Saskatchev **first documented** Black-legged tiwakes were not seen again.

Although the above sighting consti Saskatchewan's first record of a B legged Kittiwake, its occurrence wa totally unexpected. A review of *Ame* *Birds* records from the past 15 (1973-1988), revealed a total of 17 ings (4 summer and 13 fall) of B legged Kittiwakes in the "prairie re (Alberta, Manitoba, Montana, North South Dakota).

Alberta has two summer and tw records. Single birds were seen in 1977 and June 1982. The fall re were of birds found dead in Nove 1976 and December 1979.

Manitoba lists the Black-legged tiwake as a summer "accidental" at chill where a single bird was seen in 1980.

Montana has one fall and one sur record. Single birds were seen in De ber 1978 and June 1980.

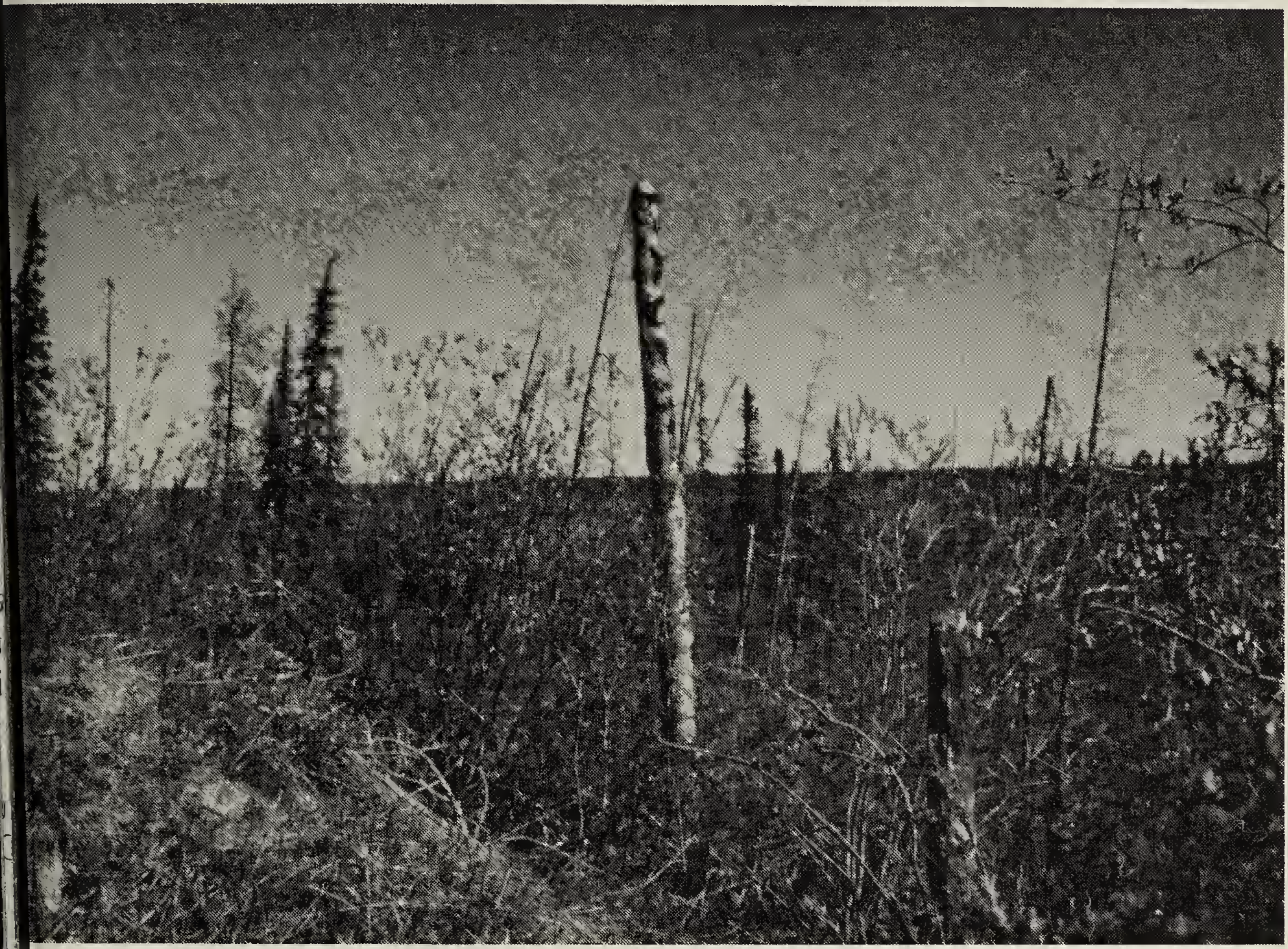
North Dakota has five fall sigh Single birds were seen in Decemb 1979 and 1981, November 1984 December 1986. An unusual sighti up to three immature birds was seer tember through to November 1980

South Dakota also has a total of fi sightings. Single birds were see November of 1973, 1983 and 1985 birds were seen in November 198 one or more in December 1988.

I would like to give may special t to the following people for helpin edit this article: Martin Bailey, Bjorklund, Trevor Herriot, Paul J Robert Kreba, Tom Riffel and Chi Tait.

HE NORTHERN HAWK-OWL NESTING T CHURCHILL, MANITOBA

LLES SEUTIN, Department of Biology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. K7L
6



1. *A spruce stump on top of which a Northern Hawk-Owl nest was located; rchill, Manitoba, July 1989.* *Gilles Seutin*

ırchill, Manitoba is ornithologically est known subarctic location in da. In 1934 Taverner and Sutton hed the first detailed study of the of Churchill, which was the result of o summers they spent there, ob- g and collecting several species were poorly known to the or- ogical community at that time.[7] then, the region has been visited by nds of birdwatchers and profes- ornithologists and the local na has been well described by Jehl nith, and more recently by Char- These two books, and that of n, can be consulted for a description of the diversity of habitat encountered at this tree-line location.[6] Because of the intense birdwatching activity in the Churchill region during the breeding season, including at distant sites such as LaPerouse Bay (45 km e of Churchill) and Cape Churchill (55 km e of Churchill) where groups from Queens' University and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service are studying Snow Geese and Canada Geese, it is generally believed that we have a very good knowledge of the breeding avifauna of the region. It was therefore significant to find the Northern Hawk-Owl breeding there for the first time during the summer of 1989.

Two active nests of the Northern Hawk-Owl were found in 1989. The first nest was discovered in late June and contained an unknown number of nestlings. As it is typical for the species,[4] it was located in the hollow at the top end of a broken tree trunk, a spruce, about 2 m above ground. The habitat surrounding the nest was typical wet taiga (open spruce forest). On 30 June, in the trees close to the nest, two fledglings were aggressively guarded by the parents.

I found the second nest on 3 July in a similar, but drier, habitat. It was located in the hollow top of an old spruce stump, about 7 m from ground (Fig. 1). This stump was at the edge of an open, disturbed gravel area (30 x 200 m) with extensive poplar and willow regrowth at places, especially on the edges. Surrounding this area, the habitat was an open taiga with clumps of small spruce and tamarack (less than 2 m high on average) and several dispersed tall spruce (less than 10 m high) on top of which the adult Hawk-Owls were perching. When the nest was found, it contained at least three large nestlings. The fate of this nest is not known since I left Churchill 3 days later.

Godfrey included Churchill in his map of the breeding range of the Northern Hawk-Owl, probably based on the assumption that the species nests all across North America in mixed and boreal forests up to the tree line.[3] However, before 1989, the species has never been reported to breed in the Churchill region. Jehl and Smith state that "there is as yet no evidence that Northern Hawk-Owl have nested in the Churchill region."[5] More recently, Chartier reported the species as "extremely rare" and does not include it in the list of species that have been reported to breed in the region.

It is significant that these nests were found in a year when the lemming population was very high (A.M. Tuchscherer, pers. comm.). In 1989, l ming abundance was also correlated the breeding of a higher than ave number of Rough-legged Hawks (sonal observation).

Further, these nesting attempts ca be attributed to the displacement of a by forest fires since the major fires burned across northern Manitoba in 1 only started in July, several weeks afte start of either nest.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank Province of Quebec Society for Protection of Birds, the Ameri Museum of Natural History, the Chur Northern Studies Centre, and the Na Sciences and Engineering Counc Canada for financial support for hi search in Churchill.

[1] CHARTIER, B. 1988. A birder's to Churchill. L. & P. Press, De Colorado.

[2] FLINT, V.E., R.L. BOEHME, Y.V. KO and A.A. KUSNETSOV. 1984. A guide to birds of the U.S.S.R. Prin Univ. Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

[3] GODFREY, W.E. 1986. The bir Canada. National Museums of Ca Ottawa.

[4] HARRISON, C. 1984. A field gu the nests, eggs and nestlings of American birds. Collins Publ., Toront

[5] JEHL, J.R., Jr. and B.A. SMITH. Birds of the Churchill region, Man Manitoba Mus. of Man and Nature, nipeg.

[6] JOHNSON, K.L. 1987. Wildflow Churchill and the Hudson Bay R Manitoba Mus. of Man and Nature, nipeg.

[7] TAVERNER, P.A. and G.M. SUT 1934. The birds of Churchill, Mar Annals Carnegie Mus. 23:1-83.

RUPTIVE NUTHATCHES

ID L. BRADDELL, P.O. Box 304, Reston, Manitoba. R0M 1X0

the fenced backyard of her home on Avenue in Reston, Manitoba, Pearl nger, enjoys watching birds at her er, which is set close to the house and ld maple tree. Common Redpolls, a te-breasted Nuthatch, a Downy dpecker and House Sparrows larly use the feeder, loaded with l black sunflower seeds.

ring the afternoon of 26 January, ger happened to glance out the back and saw a surprising and somewhat ling sight. Ten or 11 not so familiar- ng birds were clearly visible in the e tree, on the feeder, or on the nd when redpolls or sparrows were ying the feeder.

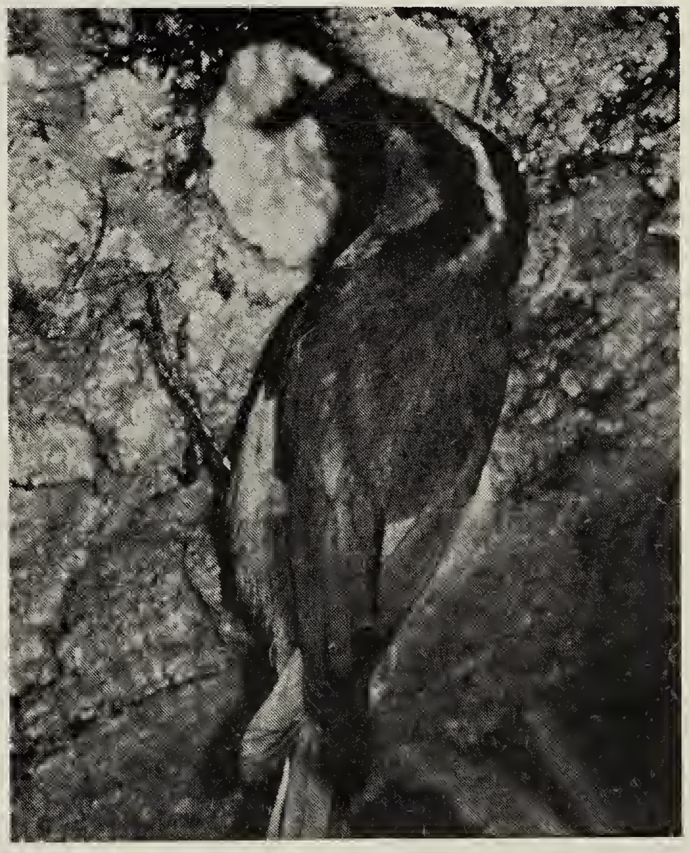
nething familiar about the visitors ed her. She quickly noticed they smaller than House Sparrows and hape and features similar to those of Vhite-breasted Nuthatch. What be- apparent, however, was that the birds clearly displayed a black line h the eye and a white eyebrow nd a reddish breast. Referring to her *on's Field guide to western birds,* er searched for the bird that ed those outside and concluded vere Red-breasted Nuthatches.[1]

s 2 days later that Granger reported details and that the visiting ches had left her yard by morning anuary.

ttle checking revealed that this s is common amongst northern s and migrates irregularly.[2] They uptive migrants, that is, they ex- e sudden upsurges of population, numbers and winter range vary

Granger's sighting suggests this may be the year of a major migration of Red-breasted Nuthatches and that the flock she saw was example of a minor irruption of these migrants.

Most unfortunate was the overnight disappearance of these birds, thereby preventing possible witnesses from providing unarguable confirmation of the sighting.



Red-breasted Nuthatch *Fred Lahrman*

---

[1] PETERSON, R.T. 1983. Field guide to western birds.

[2] ROBBINS, C.S., B. BRUUN and H.S. ZIM. 1983. A guide to field identification. Birds of North America. Golden Press, N.Y. 360 pp.

[3] SCOTT, S.L., Ed. 1987. Field guide to the birds of North America. National Geographic Society, Washington. 464 pp.

NATURE LIBRARY

AUDUBON SOCIETY'S VIDEO GUIDE TO BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA

SUSAN DRENNAN, Editor. 1988. Vol. 5 (Songbirds II — 109 species of warblers, orioles and blackbirds, tanagers, grosbeaks, finches, buntings and sparrows). Produced by Nature Science Network, Carrboro, NC 27510. 80 minutes. $41.00.

This is one of five volumes covering 505 species of birds. The jacket claims that "In each volume, **moving and still pictures** show each bird's marking and behavior; **computer-animated range maps** communicate breeding and wintering areas for each species; and **bird-calls and sounds** from the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology complement informative narration and stunning visuals." (Boldface as on jacket.) This review is based on my impressions of the treatment of 62 species found in the Saskatoon area after going through the tape three times and on the comments of eight other people who saw it once.

This video does not take the place of field guides but it does have two big advantages over books: a species' song is heard as the bird is seen, and some of its behaviour can be studied, e.g., and Ovenbird's tail-pumping, a meadowlark's flight technique, and how a Black-
white Warbler works a tree. The narr
is good.

Most species are shown for 2
seconds, some longer, some shorter.
plumages only are shown — a bree
male and, usually, a female or young
videos vary considerably in qualit
only 2 of the 109 species warran
adjective "stunning." Too many
show birds too far away to be o
value; some show birds from angles
less for identification; others presen
nificantly obstructed views; many a
true colour (including white epaule
male redwings), and others are blurr
though not enough to prevent ident
tion. Thirteen of the 62 species are s
only on slides and most of these are
off-colour — too pale, too dark, too
— or not sharp.Zooming in and o
them is not an improvement. In
cases stop-action is used to prolon
view of a moving bird.

The same flock of distant blackbi
shown for red-wings and yellow-h
neither is useful for identifying
species. One wonders if the "fe
Brown-headed Cowbird is not, in fa
immature bird. It is also interesting t
that at least one view of a Tenn
Warbler shows a faintly striped bre
plumage characteristic not shown i
of the field guides checked.[6][7][8]

ird songs are usually dubbed but are asionally from the bird in view. These alizations are not as useful as those on rdings because only one bird is heard it usually has an eastern dialect. One ld do better to study pictures in a l field guide while listening to songs warbler and finch recordings made r to the Prairie provinces.[1] [2] The shopper Sparrow is shown giving its song which I have heard only once years of birding on the Prairies. The sparrow's song is not familiar.

e maps are drab. Canada is medium the USA is dark grey and the coasts haded, a degree of detail that makes ficult to find narrow coastal ranges. ddition of provincial and state bouns would have been a much more l detail. Maps are shown for about conds, not always long enough in a iewing to find small winter ranges are dark blue on the dark backd.

cies occurring in the Saskatoon area re missing include: Connecticut and rning warblers; Clay-colored, s, LeConte's and Sharp-tailed spar- McCown's and Smith's longspurs, oary Redpoll. Typographical errors le 4.5 in. as the length of a White- ed Sparrow (instead of 6.5) and, in rint, "White-winged Crosbill."

vith their three photographic field to birds, the Audubon Society has red this endeavour without the graphy to do the job.[3] [4] [5] [9] For too species, the plumages as filmed are od enough for identification, and any plumages are not shown. lly, a subsequent edition of this set rway and will be a vast improvever this version.

Saskatoon Natural History Society this volume to determine whether t would purchase the remainder of It will not.)

[1] BORROR, D.J. and W.W.H. GUNN. [n. d.]. Finches. Sounds of Nature Series, Vol. 6. Fed. of Ontario Naturalists, Don Mills, Ontario.

[2] BORROR, D.J. and W.W.H. GUNN. 1985. Songs of the warblers of North America. 2 cassettes or records. Cornell Lab. of Ornithology, Ithaca, N.Y.

[3] BULL, JOHN and JOHN FARRAND, Jr. 1977. The Audubon Society field guide to North American birds. Eastern region. Knopf, N.Y. 775 pp.

[4] FARRAND, JOHN, Jr. (editor). 1983. The Audubon Society master guide to birding. Three volumes. Knopf, N.Y. 447, 398, 399 pp.

[5] FARRAND, JOHN, Jr. 1987. An Audubon handbook. Three volumes. McGraw-Hill, N.Y. 317, 496, 496 pp.

[6] PETERSON, R.T. 1980. A field guide to the birds of eastern and central North America. Houghton Mifflin, Boston. 384 pp.

[7] ROBBINS, C.S., BERTEL BRUUN and H.S. ZIM. 1983. A guide to field identification. Birds of North America. Golden Press, N.Y. 360 pp.

[8] SCOTT, S.L. 1983. Field guide to the birds of North America. National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C. 464 pp.

[9] UDVARDY, M.D.F. 1977. The Audubon Society field guide to North American birds. Western region. Knopf, N.Y. 855 pp.

—Reviewed by J.B. Gollop, 2202 York Avenue, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. S7J 1J1

NEWFOUNDLAND BIRDS: EXPLOITATION, STUDY, CONSERVATION

WILLIAM A. MONTEVECCHI and LESLIE M. TUCK. 1987. Publication 21, Nuttall Ornithological Club, Cambridge, Mass. 273 pp., illus. colour and b/w maps, cloth $10.50 U.S.

This ornithological history is a model for all other provinces to follow. Based on forty years of work by the late Leslie M. Tuck, it describes the geography, geology and ecology of Newfoundland, the utilization of birds by prehistoric inhabitants, and the history of both the birds and birders of Newfoundland. There are long chapters on seabird colonies, patterns of landbird diversity (in a province where less than one percent of the area has been cleared for agriculture and urban development), and a superb chapter on conservation and preservation. Particular attention is paid to documented changes in numbers and distribution of bird species over the centuries.

The authors give careful attention to the early writers who mentioned Newfoundland birds, and later collectors and observers, and they have devoted painstaking attention to determining the first, second, third, fourth and fifth specimen record, sight record and breeding record for each species.

Appendix II provides local vernacular names for most species but unfortunately both authors' names and localities are used in parentheses with no way for the reader to discern which is which. Montevecchi and Tuck give "twillock" as an early name for the Greater Yellowlegs, without mentioning possible confusion with "willick" or "willock," early names for the guillemot and puffin. There is an excellent bibliography, but no index.

I found only six typographical er
and two errors of fact. P.A. Tave
played a pioneering role in bird ban
in the United States, not Canada. "I
is already a plural word and "inuit
therefore incorrect.

This attractive, interesting, well-
ten, hard-cover book is a bargain
Reviewed by *C. Stuart Houston,*
University Drive, Saskatoon,
katchewan. S7N 0J8

WOMAN BY THE SHORE AND OTHER POEMS
A tribute to Louise de Kiriline Lawrence

ROBERT W. NERO. 1990 Na
Heritage/Natural History Inc., Tor
Ontario. 64 pp. Soft cover $9.95.

A book of poems by ornithol
naturalist and well-known Great
Owl researcher, Robert W. Nero,
tribute to Canada's nature writer
naturalist Louise de Kiriline Lawr
who was friend and inspiration t
poet. The verse is complemented b
nature drawings of James A. Ca
Royalties from this book are b
donated to the Louise de Kir
Lawrence Nature Writers Award
being established to encourage e
lence in nature writing.

TTERS

F BIRD HOUSES AND BIRD WATCHING

tain Bluebird *Juhachi Asai*

EBIRD TRAILS

ways enjoy reading articles on
ain Bluebirds as my wife and I have
with 300 houses which we started
0. We have been banding since
— *Roger Johnson,* Box 555,
, Alberta. T0B 3S0

BIRD HOUSES AND BIRD WATCHING

Bird watching and building bird houses keeps me busy — no stress — no boredom. During winter I build bird houses and in summer I am busy checking them. I had a successful year in 1989.

I have 286 houses along road sides and pastures. Of these, 186 were occupied by Tree Swallows, 54 by House Wrens and 12 by Mountain Bluebirds.. There were 8 with House Sparrows and 2 with field mice. Only 24 boxes were unoccupied. Some of those I had placed about 20 or 30 yards apart. Since Tree Swallows are territorial I had hoped bluebirds would occupy them, the swallows leaving the one nearer for the bluebirds . It has worked in some instnaces, but there are not enough bluebirds to go around. The overall occupancy rate in 1989 was almost 92%.

The bluebirds had two hatches, the first with 5 or 6 eggs and the second with 3 or 4 eggs. Several friends put out a few boxes and each was able to attract a pair of bluebirds.

One House Wren laid a surprising eight eggs. All hatched. The box was full of gaping, hungry mouths! Mrs. Wren must not have known about the pill. At any rate, all eight left the nest successfully.

I remember in the 1950s when Stuart and Mary Houston showed their slides in a nature talk to the Melville-Yorkton teachers' convention. I was one of the teachers present, although retired now.

My winter feeder is busy. I do my bird watching from my living room window. Chickadees, Downy and Hairy Woodpecker, an occasional Pine Grosbeak, but no redpolls this winter. — John M. Hicke, Box 291, Grayson, Saskatchewan. S0A 1E0

AMERICAN KESTREL IN NESTBOX

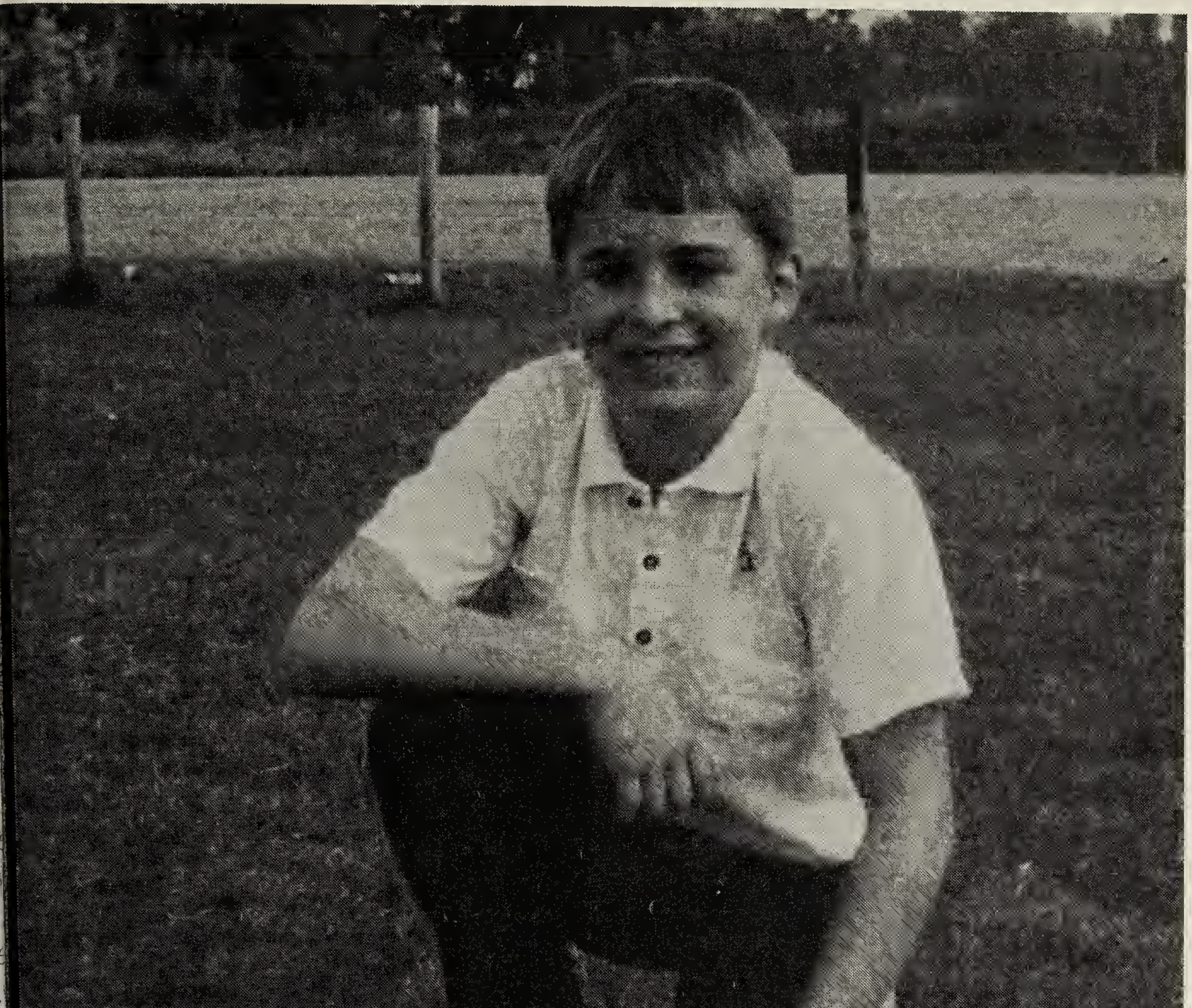
During the summer of 1989 we
eight pairs of Kestrels nesting on the
and I strongly suspected a ninth as a
was frequently in the vicinity of the h
and nearby garage. I looked in w
thought were all the possible places
nest, but found nothing.

Then one day I heard a flutter of v
above my head, and, looking up, I s
young kestrel taking its maiden
across the yard and beyond it. Peerin
of a small bird house, normally use
House Sparrows was another y
kestrel.

It never occurred to me that a k
could get into that house so I mea
the opening and it was 1 7/8 in. wid
a curved arch beginning at 1 1/2 i
height in the centre of 2 1/4 in. There
no perch on the front of the house.

Inside measurements of the bird h
are 6 3/4 x 10 1/2 in. I only saw the
youngsters, but there could have
some flying earlier. — *Sig Jord*
White Bear, Saskatchewan.

American Kestrel *R.E. G*



NT PUFFBALL

ught you might be interested in this
We had a good crop of puffballs
r [1988] and one of my students,
iga found this one 30 km ne of Mayfair, Saskatchewan. It measured 85 cm in circumference and 27 cm high. It had a mass of 3.82 kg and was found on 18 September 1988. — *Lorne Volk*, Mayfair School, Box 70, Mayfair, Saskatchewan. S0M 1S0

THE OLD SHADE TREE

Before Saskatchewan had a city,
A village or a town,
When people dwelt in forts and tents,
And no settlers were around,
There was an interesting incident
Which happened not in vain
In a beautiful white spruce forest
Of the Red Deer River plain.
Grasping, struggling, reaching, striving,
Pushing, stretching, spreading, thriving,
A poplar began to grow.

It pushed up through the mighty evergreens,
Struggling the light to see.
By the time of the Riel Rebellion,
The sapling became a tree.
But a fire swept hungrily through the plain,
And the spruce toppled down,
And there in a twisted ugly mess,
They lay rotting on the ground.
Rotting, shrinking, and abating,
Moulding and deteriorating;
But the poplar still did stand.

Among shrubbery, saplings, and alders,
This tree became a king;
And from its stretched leafy branches,
Many birds their songs would sing,
And perhaps beneath those leafy branches,
The moose and elk would roam,
And perchance some lonely Indian
Would set up his tented home;
Wandering, voyaging, tramping;
Traveling, tenting and camping;
And the poplar still did stand.

But a newly married homesteader came
In nineteen twenty-eight,
And he built near the mighty poplar
A shack for he and his mate.
The homesteader busily cut trees down,
His yard from the brush to free,
But he did spare the mighty poplar,
And named it — "the old shade tree."
Chipping, chopping, clearing, scrubbing,
Cutting, trimming, slashing, grubbing,
But the shade tree still did stand.

And so it did stand for many a year,
And watched the changing scene,
'Til the farmer's land was growing wh
Where the poplars once had been;
'Til a rotted log meat house, which bene
The old shade tree had stood,
Was at last torn down by the farmer,
And was sawed up for fire-wood.
Tearing, breaking, prying, clawing,
Wreaking, bucking, splitting, sawing.
But the shade tree still did stand.

The farmer's twin sons became naturali
And oft the cry would be
"Come look at the bird that is sitting,
In the top of the old shade tree."
For many a weary migrant stopped the
When through the land did roam,
And in the trunk a noisy flicker
Did carve out a hollow home.
Picking, pecking, knocking, tapping,
Drumming, hammering, and rapping.
But the shade tree still did stand.

The sons began the study of insects,
Or entomology;
They collected many specimens,
From the trunk of the old shade tree.
For the under-wing moths to sugar bait ca
And ants lived in the wood,
And many beetles of various kinds,
Feasted on the sap which flowed.
Buprestids, and Elaterids,
Tenebroinids, and Cucujids,
But the shade tree still did stand.

And so the poplar continued to stand
'Til nineteen fifty-eight,
As the mighty undisputed king
Of the homesteader's windbreak.
But then one stormy August afternoo
A strong south wind did blow,
It stirred and shook the mighty shade t
And to the ground it did go.
Tumbling, toppling, dropping, crashi
Falling, splintering and smashing.
Gone — it took decades to grow.

— *Ron Hooper*, P.O. Box 757,
Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan. S0G 1S

SASKATCHEWAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

BOX 4348, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN S4P 3W6
(306) 780-9273

BLUE JAY BOOKSHOP
SUB P.O. 8, 1210 7th AVENUE N,
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN S7K 2W2

RD OF DIRECTORS

CERS

rary President	Frank Brazier	2657 Cameron St., Regina	S4T 2W5
dent	Lloyd Saul	#4, 2614 Dufferin Ave., Saskatoon	S7J 1C9
President	Lorne Rowell	Box 639, Fort Qu'Appelle	S0G 1S0
Vice-President	Frank Switzer	1301 Shannon Road, Regina	S4S 5K9
nd Vice-President	Sheina Wait	1008 Gray Ave., Moose Jaw	S6H 1N3
urer	Bob Ewart	2818 Sinton Ave., Regina	S4S 1K3
tary (Corr./Rec.)	Phyliss Bordass	Box 313, Ft. Qu'Appelle	S0G 1S0

INTED DIRECTORS

Jay Bookshop	Don McRobbie	705 - 9th Ave. N, Saskatoon	S7K 2Y8
Jay Editor	Sheila Lamont	Box 550, Raymore	S0A 3J0
Jay News	Bob Kohlmeier	708 - 9th Ave. N, Saskatoon	S7K 2Y9
Representative	Mary Gilliland	902 University Dr., Saskatoon	S7N 0K1
ervation	Jim Elliott	2258 Rae St., Regina	S4T 2E9
nce Chairman	Jim Slimmon	2526 Hanover Ave., Saskatoon	S7J 1G1
al Publications	Mary Gilliland	902 University Dr., Saskatoon	S7N 0K1
bership	Carol Bjorklund	3634 McCallum Ave., Regina	S4S 0S5
bers Initiatives	Merv Hey	104 Dunlop St., Saskatoon	S7N 2B5
Director	Stanley Shadick	3F - 1800 Main St., Saskatoon	S7H 4B3

ESENTATIVES AT LARGE

Bjorklund	3634 McCallum Ave., Regina	S4S 0S5
Christianson	Box 1005, Nipawin	S0E 1E0
iver	22 Red River Road, Saskatoon	S7K 1G3
inley	Box 36, Luseland	S0L 2A0
rd Gollop	2202 York Ave., Saskatoon	S7J 1J1
y Greif	Box 1933, Prince Albert	S6V 6J9
e Harris	Box 414, Raymore	S0A 3J0
Harstad	Box 1878, Nipawin	S0E 1E0
Irvine	85 - 3rd Ave. N, Yorkton	S3N 1C2
ames	2350 Garnet St., Regina	S4T 3A2
w Whiting	925 University Dr., Saskatoon	S7N 0J9
el Williams	1006 - 606 Victoria Ave., Saskatoon	S7N 0Z1

NAL DIRECTORS

elanger	412 McGillvary Dr., Weyburn	S4H 1M1
ruise	1204 Hochelaga W., Moose Jaw	S6H 2J4
d Hooper	Box 40, Somme	S0E 1N0
Lepp	11 Dogwood Cres., Yorkton	S3N 2M6
e McMaster	306 Brock St., Winnipeg	R3N 0Y9
ne Pike	Box 117, Waseca	S0M 3A0

DENTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES

u'Appelle	Ronald Hooper	Box 757	S0G 1S0
Head	Vic Beaulieu	Box 1213	S0G 2K0
t	Phil Curry	Box 1115	S0E 1A0
Jaw	Richard Pickering	1320 Duffield St. W.	S6H 5K4
Albert	Carman Dodge	Box 1933	S6V 6J9
	Frank Switzer	Box 291	S4P 3A1
oon	Pat Adams	Sub P.O. #6, Box 448	S7N 0W0
urn	Dick Gutfriend	Box 411	S4H 2K3
n	Warren Hjertaas	510 Circlebrooke Dr.	S3N 2Y3
TIVE DIRECTOR	Suzanne Henry	2201 Dufferin Rd., Regina	S4S 5B5

June/98 · Blue Jay.

Dr AS.
William Sarjeant
674 ~~867~~ University Dr.
SASKATOON, SK R
EXPIRY DATE 12/31/90 S7N 0J2

Canada Post Postes Canada

This publication is undeliverable for the following reason

Cette publication ne peut être livrée pour la raison suivante

- ☐ Unclaimed / Non réclamé
- ☐ No such address / Adresse inexistance
- ☑ Address incomplete / Adresse incomplète
- ☐ Moved, address unknown / Parti sans laisser d'adresse
- ☐ No such Post Office / Bureau inexistant
- ☐ Refused / Refusé
- ☐ Deceased / Décédé
- ☐ Unknown / Inconnu

No. Nº 57	Initials Initiales

33-086-173 (11-82)

RETURN TO

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

egistration Number 10
unclaimed copies.
Retur tage guaranteed.

Box 4348, Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 3W6